INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 75-86 (23-12). Tomorrow warmer, fair. Yesterday's (temp. 68-54 (19-12). LONDON: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 73-59 (23-15). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-59 (22-15). CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 77-59 (25-15). NEW YORK: Sunny, Temp. 90-68 (32-20). Yesterday's temp. 95-70 (35-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 7 S. | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ..... 10 L. Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 9 P. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands ..... 0.85 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 7½ P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland ..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Israel ..... 1.£1.00 | U.S. Military $0.20
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.60 D.



United Press International.

OVERCOME WITH GRIEF—Leonid Brezhnev weeps in front of dead cosmonauts' families while Alexei Kosygin embraces a relative of one of the dead cosmonauts.

Russia Mourns Cosmonauts

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 1 (NYT).—Thousands upon thousands of Soviet people today waited for hours in a line that stretched for miles through Moscow's streets to join with top Soviet leaders and pay last respects to the three cosmonauts who died so mysteriously on their way back to earth yesterday morning.

Into the late evening hours, the people came: teen-agers, shirt-sleeved factory workers, famous scientists, grandmothers, military officers, delegations from collective farms. Many carried flowers as they were admitted into the ornate Central House of the Soviet Army located on Commune Square, a tree-lined area about a mile from the Kremlin.

On the second floor, the bodies of the Soyuz-11 crew, Lt. Col. Georgi T. Dobrovolski, 43, Vladislav N. Volkov, 35, and Viktor I. Patsayev, 38, lay on flower-decked, elevated biers. They were dressed in dark suits and white shirts, and their heads and shoulders were at a slight angle so that mourners could see them clearly as they walked by.

The guards of honor at the biers changed every three minutes. Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorny and other top leaders were ushered into the room ahead of the regular mourners to stand in

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U.S. Reaction Is Cautious

Vietnam Communists Offer New 7-Point Peace Proposal

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, July 1 (WP).—The Vietnamese Communists today presented a new seven-point peace plan, and the White House reaction was that it contains "positive as well as clearly unacceptable elements."

The plan's presentation came at the first peace-talk session following the return to Paris last week of North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho. The plan was formally introduced, at the 119th session of the deadlocked conference, by the Viet Cong delegate, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh.

● Text of seven-point program put forward by Viet Cong at Paris. Page 2.

The plan contained hints of new flexibility toward a political solution in Saigon, as well as the first explicit Communist promise to release all war prisoners simultaneously with the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Vietnam.

"The two operations"—withdrawal and prisoner release—would "start on the same date and finish on the same date," the Communist side said.

The plan called on the American government to fix a date—a date before the end of this year—for total withdrawal of U. S. forces in Vietnam. A North Vietnamese official indicated that President Nixon need not necessarily proclaim such a date publicly. "The form of an announcement is not important," the official said. "The important thing is that Mr. Nixon set a date, and communicate it to us one way or another."



United Press International.

PEACE TALKS—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong Foreign Minister, talking to newsmen in Paris yesterday after offering a new version of a package peace plan.

Henry Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, who left Washington for Saigon today, is expected in Paris next week. A North Vietnamese press spokesman said today that Mr. Tho and Hanoi delegate Xuan Thuy "are ready" to meet Mr. Kissinger if he proposes a meeting.

Earlier, the U. S. press spokesman, Stephen Ledogar, had told newsmen that the United States was ready to hold secret talks with the North Vietnamese, as it has in the past.

Communist spokesmen emphasized strongly today, as they had already been indicating for several weeks, that the military aspects of a Vietnam settlement—withdrawal of U.S. forces and prisoner release—could be successfully negotiated before, and separately from, the political questions concerning the future makeup of a South Vietnam government.

Procedurally at least, the new Communist plan appeared to be an attempt to meet Mr. Kissinger's long-standing insistence that the military aspects be settled between the United States and North Vietnam, while the political questions are negotiated between the Saigon administration and the Viet Cong.

Both the South Vietnamese delegate, Pham Dang Lam, and his press spokesman, Nguyen Trieu Dan refrained today from branding the new Communist plan unacceptable.

Mr. Lam said: "We cannot compromise on the right of the South Vietnamese population to self-determination . . . through free elections under international control."

He added that his government could not renounce its "right of legitimate defense" so long as the Communists resorted to force.

Otherwise, he reserved comment on the seven-point proposal.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Ambassador David K.E. Bruce, also reserved comment after indicating that the proposal would receive careful consideration. Press spokesman Ledogar said that many elements in the Communist plan were unclear, both as single points and as parts of a cohesive program. He characterized the first of the seven Communist points as "in effect" a proposal for total U.S. withdrawal by Dec. 31, 1971.

'Other Things . . .'

While noting that the Nixon administration had thus far refused to set a date for total withdrawal, Mr. Ledogar added that the date proposed by the Communists did not, by itself, make the Communist plan unacceptable as a basis for serious negotiations. "We are willing to consider the date—but not that alone," he said, adding: "There are other things to negotiate."

Asked whether the United States had made any moves to seek private talks since Mr. Tho's return here, Mr. Ledogar declared: "I have no comment." Mr. Tho left the peace talks after the U.S. incursion into Laos in the spring of 1970.

Conference observers believed that considerable further exploration, mostly in private, will be necessary before the United States reaches a judgment on whether today's Communist plan is a serious bid for a negotiated settlement or primarily propaganda to sway American public opinion and influence South

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

Investigation Continuing

Mitchell Vows to Prosecute All Violators of Secrets Law

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 1 (IHT).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell declared tonight that the Justice Department would "prosecute all of those who have violated federal criminal laws" in connection with the publication of the Pentagon Papers.

The attorney general made his comments in the wake of yesterday's decision by the Supreme Court that The New York Times and The Washington Post cannot be restrained from publication of articles based on the secret documents outlining American involvement in the Vietnam war.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers also expressed the hope today that the press would refrain from disseminating information harmful to the United States in connection with the newspaper publication of the Pentagon Papers.

"We hope the press will recognize an obligation to refrain from the publication of information which would harm the security of the United States," Mr. Rogers said. "The government remains ready to lend its assistance in identifying any documents which, if disclosed, would result in such harm."

Mr. Mitchell, in a statement to the press, said that the high court ruling leaves open "all avenues of criminal prosecution" and that the Justice Department is continuing its investigations.

"As further developments occur . . . they will be announced at the proper time," the statement continued.

In its effort to block publication of the articles, the Justice Department invoked various sections of the Espionage Act, making it illegal to publish secret papers.

In addition, Daniel Ellsberg, a former Pentagon researcher who says he gave the documents to the press, has been indicted for alleged theft of the papers and alleged violations of the Espionage Act.

At a press conference today, Mr. Ellsberg said that, to his knowledge, he had supplied the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



John N. Mitchell

White House Said to Order Inquiry

U.S. Craft Reportedly Stage Wildcat Raid Across DMZ

SAIGON, July 1 (UPI).—U.S. warplanes flew a major bomb strike on the North Vietnamese side of the Demilitarized Zone yesterday in an apparently unauthorized attempt to destroy rocket sites that have been hitting allied bases for two weeks, military sources said today.

The sources said the raid brought an immediate White House order for an investigation, Washington, they said, was concerned lest the action jeopardize any progress at the Paris peace talks.

The pilots on the raid reported having killed at least 50, and possibly as many as 300, North Vietnamese, the sources said.

The strike, by 14 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers and a group of five armed 01 and 02 spotter planes, was made 600 yards north of the Ben Hai River, which divides Vietnam, and about seven miles due north of Fire Base Fuller, the sources said.

Although the target area was in the supposedly Demilitarized Zone, it is technically inside North Vietnam.

The military sources said the strike already had caused such repercussions in Washington that a colonel was dispatched to investigate who was responsible for it and the spotter pilots had been disarmed as of this morning.

The air strike has yet to be announced by the U.S. command. U.S. spokesmen said tonight they still had no report on the incident and therefore were unable to say if it had taken place.

The military sources said the strike was called in after U.S. Army artillery in the area refused to fire on the theoretically neutral target area, which is known to spotter pilots who fly the area regularly as "the R and R center" (for "rest and recreation"). Normally, spotter planes are unarmed, but the pilots armed them for this mission, the sources said.

Battlefield reports today told of a new series of North Vietnamese artillery attacks against South Vietnamese forces on and around Fire Base Fuller.

B-52s flew seven raids in the 24 hours ending at noon today, dropping 225 tons of bombs on enemy troop concentrations around the fire base and other areas just south of the DMZ.

Constitution Is Amended

All U.S. Polls Open to 18-Year-Olds

By Noel Epstein

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP).—The right to vote in all elections was extended last night to persons between the ages of 18 and 21. The extension was effected as Ohio became the 38th state to ratify the 26th Amendment to the Constitution.

The amendment may add 11 million persons to state, county and municipal voter rolls for the 1972 elections. Eighteen-year-olds already had the vote in federal elections, under a 1970 amendment to the Voting Rights Act.

Both Democrats and Republicans expect the new voters to have a substantial impact on races across the nation. President Nixon last night urged the young to exercise their new right "by registering and voting in each election."

The Ohio action, making the amendment to the U.S. Constitution the swiftest to be adopted by the states, came shortly after ratification yesterday by North Carolina and Alabama.

Wallace's Ploy

Alabama Gov. George Wallace delayed signing the amendment's approval in his state, hoping to time his action so that Alabama's would be the 38th ratification—the one needed to achieve the required approval by three-quarters of the states. But Lt. Gov. Jere Beasely of Alabama, backed up by Ohio legislators, said a governor's signature was not necessary on his state's ratification.

In Ohio, the House ratified the amendment by a vote of 81 to 9, only one day after the measure passed the State Senate, 30 to 2.

Ohio House Speaker Charles Kurfess ruled out of order fellow Republican Jim Thorpe, who objected to the speedy action. The amendment had been opposed by some Ohio lawmakers who felt the issue should be put to a statewide vote. Ohio two years ago defeated a plan to lower the state voting age to 19.

The 1970 amendment to the *Voting Rights Act* had also provided for 18-year-olds to vote in state and local elections. But the Supreme Court ruled last December that the act was valid only for federal elections.

The result was the prospect of vast administrative difficulties for states which did not allow 18-year-olds to vote, potentially forcing them to set up dual election machinery for federal and non-federal elections in 1972.

The costs of providing dual-age registration books, ballots and voting machines had been estimated at $5 million in New York City, $2.5 million in St. Louis and $1.5 million in New Jersey.

Following the Supreme Court action, the proposal was introduced again in Congress early this year as a constitutional amendment and was adopted by both chambers in March.

In four states that already permit 18-year-olds to vote, the youths have not turned out in great numbers. In the 1970 off-year elections, only 26 percent of those 18 to 21 voted in the four states—Georgia, Kentucky, Alaska and Hawaii.

National public opinion polls have shown that the largest portion of young voters describe themselves as political independents. But those that do choose a party preference lean more heavily toward the Democrats than the Republicans.

The political parties (particularly the Democrats), labor unions and a number of lobbying groups have extensive campaigns under way to register younger voters.

Largest Single Withdrawal of GIs Begins

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, July 1 (NYT).—The United States announced today the largest single withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia since the phased pullouts began two years ago.

Among the Army units leaving the war today is the first Army combat battalion to enter South Vietnam, more than six years ago.

The pullout announcement also marks the beginning of the end of American combat troops in the Second Military Region, or II Corps, which covers the Central Highlands. About half of the 173d Airborne Brigade, the last U.S. unit in that region, today began its preparation to leave.

The announcement reduces by 6,100 men the number of Americans in the war. According to unofficial calculations, this would leave a total of just over 236,000 U.S. servicemen in South Vietnam, down almost 300,000 from the peak of American involvement in mid-1969, when there were about 534,000 GIs here.

The withdrawals are part of the eighth increment—or phase—of the withdrawal program. The phase will run through the end of August, and it is expected that the other half of the 173d Airborne Brigade will have been pulled out by then, leaving II Corps without U.S. combat troops.

Unit Now Fighting

The majority of the troops being withdrawn from the war today are infantry, armor or artillerymen.

Among them is an armored battalion of the 1st Brigade, 5th Mechanized Division, which is currently involved in heavy fighting just south of the Demilitarized Zone.

It is expected that the entire "First of the Fifth" will be out of the war before September, when the current withdrawal phase ends. South Vietnamese commanders in northern I Corps, hard against the DMZ, have publicly expressed confidence that government troops can fill the vacuum left by the departing Americans. But privately, some expressed dismay.

"How can you leave when the war is not over?" a high-ranking South Vietnamese officer asked an American visitor to the northern battlefield recently.

Also among the units withdrawn from the war today is the 2d Battalion, 503d Infantry, of the 173rd Airborne Brigade. Along with its sister unit, the 1st Battalion of the 503d, this battalion was the first U.S. Army force to enter the Vietnam war. It began fighting just north of Saigon in May, 1965.

Most of the remaining U.S. troops are concentrated in the First Military Region, or I Corps, where the North Vietnamese threat is most persistent and Vietnamization faces its sharpest test.

Congress Votes $5.14 Billion in School Aid

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—Congress sent to President Nixon yesterday a record $5.14-billion education money bill.

The House passed the compromise version of the measure, 317-16, and then the Senate concurred by a 75-5 vote.

The final total in the bill was $393 million above Mr. Nixon's request. But sponsors said that they believed the President would sign it.

Even though the bill contained the largest appropriation ever voted for federal education aid, some legislators insisted that it was not enough.

They pointed out the total was much less than 50 percent of the sums authorized by Congress for the various school programs.

In the Senate, there was particular objection to the refusal of the House to accept $60 million included in the Senate for aid to cities to help with schools overcrowded because of children from low-income public housing projects.

Sens. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., Charles McC. Mathias, R., Md., Charles E. Percy, R., Ill., and Adlai Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., voted against it for this reason.

Funds provided in the measure are for use during the fiscal year starting today. They represent a compromise between the $4.8 billion voted previously by the House and the $5.6 billion voted by the Senate.

Meanwhile, the Senate education subcommittee approved a vast program of aid to college students and to colleges and universities confronted with sharply rising costs.

It is estimated that the five-year cost of the program would be about $20 billion.

A compromise bill appropriating $4.52 billion for the Treasury Department, the Postal Service and the executive office of the President also passed the House and Senate yesterday and was sent to the White House.

The House sent to the Senate by voice vote a bill appropriating $18.1 billion to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Veterans Administration and 11 other agencies.

More than half the total $10.8 billion, was earmarked for the Veterans Administration and included $17.26 million to operate 32 drug rehabilitation centers for returning servicemen.

The compromise Treasury-postal bill provides $41.3 million more than the House approved Monday and $223.8 million less than the Senate voted Tuesday. It is $280 million less than the President requested.

U.S. Combat Deaths 60 Pct. Under Last Year

SAIGON, July 1 (UPI).—The U.S. combat death rate fell by more than 60 percent in the first six months of 1971, U.S. Command figures showed today.

In the war last week, 21 Americans were killed and 172 were injured. The death toll was down four from the previous week.

The latest figures, through last Saturday, brought the American death toll in combat this year to 1,113 men. The death toll at this time last year was 2,897, and for the first six months of 1969, before substantial withdrawals began, it was 6,323—nearly six times the current rate.

The South Vietnamese death toll rose sharply last week, to a total of 492 men killed, possibly reflecting the heavy fighting around Firebase Fuller and in other areas just below the Demilitarized Zone. Camp Fuller was overrun with heavy losses one week ago.

The toll, highest in eight weeks, brought South Vietnamese combat deaths this year to 11,787—a figure almost identical to that of last year at this time, when the count was 11,717.

This indicated that the dropping U.S. death toll reflected the decline of U.S. involvement in the war, rather than a general decline in the fighting. The number of American troops here has declined 40 percent in the past year, from 417,000 men in June 1970, to 241,700, with the emphasis on withdrawal of combat units.

U.S. wounded-in-action figures showed a similar decline. A total of 172 men were wounded last week, bringing the six-month total of Purple Hearts to 7,382—well under half last years toll of 19,977 at this time, and about one-fifth the total of 39,895 in 1969.

Total U.S. deaths in the war stood at 54,941 as of last Saturday, 45,321 in combat and 9,620 from accidents and disease. The South Vietnamese death toll for the war now stands at 123,857.

On the Communist side the allied command reported 1,419 killed last week, bringing the total of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops killed in the war to 754,976. Last week's figure was down 261 from the previous week, when 1,680 were killed.

Text of Seven-Point Plan

PARIS, July 1 (WP).—*The following, in an unofficial translation, is the text of the seven-point program put forward at the Paris conference on Vietnam today by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, delegate of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government:*

1. Regarding the deadline for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The U.S. government must put an end to its war of aggression in Vietnam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Vietnam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Vietnam, without posing any condition whatsoever.

The government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities:

(A) Of the withdrawal in safety from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

(B) Of the release of the totality of military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war (including American pilots captured in North Vietnam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Vietnam People's Liberation armed forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2. Regarding the question of power in South Vietnam.

The U.S. government must really respect the South Vietnam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, cease backing the bellicose group led by Nguyen Van Thieu at present in office in Saigon, and stop all maneuvers, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu in office.

By various means, the political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration declaring itself for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will immediately enter into talks with that administration to settle the following questions:

(A) To form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and will organize general elections in South Vietnam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Vietnam People's Liberation armed forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

(B) To take concrete measures with the required guarantees so as to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party, to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Vietnam people; to release all persons jailed for political reasons, to dissolve the concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

(C) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

(D) To agree on measures to be taken to enable the holding of genuinely free, democratic and fair general elections in South Vietnam.

3. Regarding the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam in a spirit of national concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation and with a view to alleviating the contributions of the population.

4. Regarding the peaceful reunification of Vietnam and the relations between the North and the South zones.

(A) The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint or annexation by either party, without foreign interference.

Pending the reunification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and will maintain economic and cultural relations on the principle of reciprocal advantages and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

(B) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, in the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the North and the South zones of Vietnam will refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to have military bases, troops and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country of any military alliance or bloc whatever.

5. Regarding the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Vietnam.

South Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, will establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, will maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, will accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the exploitation of the resources of South Vietnam, will accept from any country economic and technical aid without political conditions attached, and will participate in regional plans of economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war, South Vietnam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic and cultural fields.

6. Regarding the damages caused by the United States to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

The U.S. government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destructions it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7. Regarding the respect and the international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

The parties will find agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

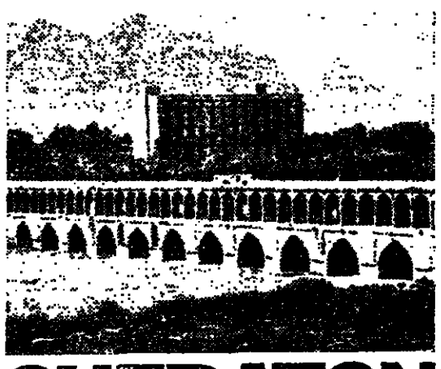
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Pentagon Papers—V — The Bombing Begins

By Neil Sheehan

THIS IS the fifth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia. Previous articles in The Times series have covered the period of clandestine warfare before the Tonkin Gulf incidents in 1964 and the planning for sustained bombing of North Vietnam to begin early the next year.

THE POLITICAL upheaval in Saigon at the end of 1964 was fueling a Vietnam debate in Congress, which, while it did not exhibit much anti-war sentiment, did show considerable confusion and dismay, according to the writer of this section of the official study made in the Pentagon of how the United States went to war in Indochina.

On Jan. 3, 1965, the account says, Secretary of State Dean Rusk went on television and felt it necessary to defend the administration "in the context of a year-end foreign policy report."

Mr. Rusk did not hint at the administration's plans for possible bombing of the North. "Ruling out either a U.S. withdrawal or a major expansion of the war," the writer says, "Rusk gave assurances that with internal unity, and our aid and persistence, the South Vietnamese could themselves defeat the insurgency."

On Jan. 14, however, as a result of the loss of two American jets over Laos in Operation Barrel Roll, "accounts of U.S. air operations against Laotian infiltration routes gained wide circulation for the first time," the writer says. A dispatch from Laos by United Press International, he adds, "in effect blew the lid on the entire Yankee Team operation in Laos since May of 1964."

"Despite official State or Defense refusal to comment on the nature of the Laotian air missions, these disclosures added new fuel to the public policy debate," the writer continues. The disclosures were complicating matters for the President by giving ammunition to the very small minority of anti-war senators who were taking seriously the press speculation that the United States might be getting ready to bomb the North.

In a Senate speech on Jan. 19, the account goes on, Sen. Wayne Morse, D., Ore., charged that the Yankee Team air strikes had ignored the 1962 Geneva accords on Laos and "violated the nation's belief in 'substituting the rule of law for the jungle law of military might.' Broadening his attack, he warned that 'there is no hope of avoiding a massive war in Asia' if U.S. policy toward Southeast Asia were to continue without change."

Within the administration in Washington, key policy makers were coming to the same conclusion that Ambassador Maxwell Taylor and his colleagues had reached in Saigon—that it was desirable to bomb the North regardless of what state of government existed in the South.

The political turmoil in Saigon, the narrative says, appears "to have been interpreted in Washington as an impending sellout" to the National Liberation Front. Fear increased that a neutralist coalition government would emerge and invite the United States to leave.

Crumbling Military Situation

Washington's sense of crumbling in the military situation was heightened when Saigon's army suffered a "highly visible" setback in a ferocious battle at Binh Gia, southeast of the capital, between Dec. 26 and Jan. 2. Viet Cong guerrillas nearly destroyed two South Vietnamese Marine battalions.

"All evidence pointed to a situation in which a final collapse of the GVN appeared probable and a victorious consolidation of VC power a distinct possibility," the narrative says.

William Bundy, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, communicated the feeling in a memorandum he wrote to Secretary Rusk on Jan. 6 for a meeting Mr. Rusk was to have with the President that afternoon. Mr. Bundy explained that the memorandum encompassed, besides his own thoughts, those of James V. Forrestal, head of the interagency committee, and Ambassador Leonard Unger, who had recently been transferred back to Washington from Vientiane.

"I think we must accept that Saigon morale in all quarters is now very shaky indeed," he said in part, "and that this relates directly to a widespread feeling that the U.S. is not ready for stronger action and indeed is possibly looking for a way out. We may regard this feeling as irrational and contradicted by our repeated statements, but Bill Sullivan [then ambassador to Laos] was very vivid in describing the existence of such feelings in October, and we must honestly concede that our actions and statements since the election have not done anything to offset it. The blunt fact is that we have appeared to the Vietnamese (and to wide circles in Asia and even in Europe) to be insisting on a more perfect government than can reasonably be expected, before we consider any additional action—and that we might even pull out our support unless such a government emerges.

"In key parts of the rest of Asia, notably Thailand, our present posture also appears weak. As such key parts of Asia see us, we looked strong in May and early June, weaker in later June and July, and then appeared to be taking a quite firm line in August with the Gulf of Tonkin. Since then we must have seemed to be gradually weakening—and, again, insisting on perfectionism in the Saigon government before we moved.

"The sum total of the above seems to us to point—together with almost certainly stepped-up Viet Cong actions in the current favorable weather—to a prognosis that the situation in Vietnam is now likely to come apart more rapidly than we had anticipated in November. We would still stick to the estimate that the most likely form of coming apart would be a government of key groups starting to negotiate covertly with the Liberation Front or Hanoi, perhaps not asking in the first instance that we get out, but with that necessarily following at a fairly early stage.

'Vietnam Solution'

"In one sense this would be a 'Vietnam solution,' with some hope that it would produce a Communist Vietnam that would assert its own degree of independence from Peiping and that would produce a pause in Communist pressure in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, it would still be virtually certain than [sic] Laos would then become untenable and that Cambodia would accommodate in some way. Most seriously, there is grave question whether the Thais in these circumstances would retain any confidence at all in our continued support. In short, the outcome would be regarded in Asia, and particularly among our friends, as just as humiliating a defeat as any other form. As events have developed, the American public would probably not be too sharply critical, but the real question would be whether Thailand and other nations were weakened and taken over thereafter.

"The alternative of stronger action obviously has grave difficulties. It commits the U.S. more deeply, at a time when the picture of South Vietnamese will is extremely weak. To the extent that it included actions against North Vietnam, it would be vigorously attacked by many nations and disapproved initially even by such nations as Japan and India, on present indications. Most basically, its stiffening effect on the Saigon political situation would not be at all sure to bring about a more effective government, nor would limited actions against the southern DRV in fact sharply reduce infiltration or, in present circumstances, be at all likely to induce Hanoi to call it off.

"Nonetheless, on balance we believe that such action would have some faint hope of really improving the Vietnamese situation, and, above all, would put us in a much stronger position to hold the next line of defense, namely Thailand. Accepting the present situation—or any negotiation on the basis of it—would be far weaker from this latter key standpoint. If we moved into stronger actions, we should have in mind that negotiations would be likely to emerge from some quarter in any event, and that under existing circumstances, even with the additional element of pressure, we could not expect to get an outcome that would really secure an independent South Vietnam. Yet even on an outcome that produced a progressive deterioration in South Veitnam and an eventual Communist takeover, we would still have appeared to Asians to have done a lot more about it.

"In specific terms, the kinds of action we might take in the near future would be:

"a. An early occasion for reprisal action against the DRV

"b. Possibly beginning low-level reconnaissance of the DRV at once.

"Concurrently with a or b, an early orderly withdrawal of our dependents [from Saigon, but only if] stronger action [is contemplated]. If we are to clear our decks in this way—and we are more and more inclined to think we should—it simply must be, for this reason alone, in the context of some stronger action..."

Widespread Appeal

"Introduction of limited U.S. ground forces into the northern area of South Vietnam still has great appeal to many of us, concurrently with the first air attacks into the DRV. It would have a real stiffening effect in Saigon, and a strong signal effect to Hanoi. On the disadvantage side, such forces would be possible attrition targets for the Viet Cong."

The late John T. McNaughton, then assistant secretary of defense and head of the Pentagon Office of International Affairs and who was Mr. Bundy's counterpart at the Pentagon, had given Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara a similar memorandum three days earlier.

"The impact of these views can be seen in the policy guidance emanating from Washington in mid and late January, 1965," the Pentagon's narrative says.

In a cablegram to Saigon on Jan. 11, the writer goes on, Secretary Rusk instructed Ambassador Taylor "to avoid actions that would further commit the United States to any particular form of political solution" to the turmoil there. If another military regime emerged from the squabbling "we might well have to swallow our pride and work with it," Mr. Rusk said.

Another memorandum to Mr. McNamara from Mr. McNaughton, on Jan. 27, along with Mr. McNamara's penciled comments on it, "adds perspective to this viewpoint," the historian says. Mr. McNaughton stated, "and Mr. McNamara agreed," that the U.S. objective in South Vietnam was "not to 'help friends' but to contain China," and "both favored initiating strikes against North Vietnam."

Paraphrasing the memorandum and Mr. McNamara's comments, the writer says, "At first they believed these [air attacks] should take the form of reprisals; beyond that, the administration would have to 'feel its way' into stronger, graduated pressures. McNaughton doubted that such strikes would actually help the situation in South Vietnam, but thought they should be carried out anyway. McNamara believed they probably would help the situation, in addition to their broader impacts on the U.S. position in Southeast Asia."

"Clear indication that the administration was contemplating some kind of increased military activity" had gone out to Saigon two days earlier in another cablegram from Mr. Rusk, the account goes on. "Ambassador Taylor was asked to comment on the 'departmental view' that U.S. dependents should be withdrawn to 'clear the decks' in Saigon and enable better concentration of U.S. efforts on behalf of South Vietnam."

'D-Day' Signal

Ever since the original bombing plan of May 23, 1964, the evacuation of American women and children had been the signal for "D-Day."

"The Rusk cable made specific reference to a current interest in reprisal actions," the analyst says.

The initial blow came in about two weeks. The Viet Cong attacked the U.S. military advisers compound at Pleiku in the Central Highlands and an Army helicopter base at Camp Holloway, four miles away. Nine Americans were killed and 76 wounded.

"The first flash from Saigon about the assault came on the ticker at the National Military Command Center at the Pentagon at 2:38 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 6, Washington time," the narrative says. "It triggered a swift, though long-contemplated, presidential decision to give an "appropriate and fitting" response. Within less than 14 hours, by 4 p.m. Sunday, Vietnam time, 49 U.S. Navy jets—A-4 Skyhawks and F-8 Crusaders from the Seventh Fleet carriers USS Coral Sea and USS Hancock—had penetrated a heavy layer of monsoon clouds to deliver their bombs and rockets upon North Vietnamese barracks and staging areas at Dong Hoi, a guerrilla training garrison 40 miles north of the 17th Parallel.

"Though conceived and executed as a limited one-short tit-for-tat reprisal, the drastic U.S. action, long on the military planners' drawing boards under the operational code name Flaming Dart, precipitated a rapidly moving sequence of events that transformed the character of the Vietnam war and the U.S. role in it."

Then the guerrillas attacked an American barracks at Quin Hon, on the central coast, and, on Feb. 11, the President launched a second and heavier reprisal raid, Flaming Dart II.

Two days later, on Feb. 13, he decided to begin Operation Rolling Thunder, the sustained air war against North Vietnam.

"As is readily apparent," the analyst concludes, "there was no dearth of reasons for striking North. Indeed, one almost has the impression that there were more reasons than were required. But in the end, the decision to go ahead with the strikes seems to have resulted as much from the lack of alternative proposals as from any compelling logic in their favor."

On April 1, 1965, President Johnson decided to use American ground troops for offensive action in South Vietnam because the administration had discovered that the long-planned bombing of North Vietnam—which had just begun—was not going to stave off collapse in the South. He ordered that the decision be kept secret.

"The fact that this departure from a long-held policy had momentous implications was well recognized by the administration leadership," the Pentagon analyst writes, alluding to the policy axiom since the Korean conflict that another land war in Asia should be avoided.

Although the President's decision was a "pivotal" change, the study declares, "Mr. Johnson was greatly concerned that the step be given as little prominence as possible."

The decision was embodied in National Security Action Memorandum 328, on April 6, which included the following paragraphs:

"5. The President approved an 18-20,000-man increase in U.S. military support forces to fill out existing units and supply needed logistic personnel.

"6. The President approved the deployment of two additional Marine battalions and one Marine air squadron and associated headquarters and support elements.

"7. The President approved a change of mission for all Marine battalions deployed to Vietnam to permit their more active use under conditions to be established and approved by the secretary of defense in consultation with the secretary of state."

The paragraph stating the President's concern about publicity gave stringent orders in writing to members of the National Security Council:

"11. The President desires that with respect to the actions in Paragraphs 5 through 7, premature publicity be avoided by all possible precautions. The actions themselves should be taken as rapidly as practicable, but in ways that should minimize any appearance of sudden changes in policy, and official statements on these troop movements will be made only with the direct approval of the secretary of defense, in consultation with the secretary of state. The President's desire is that these movements and changes should be understood as being gradual and wholly consistent with existing policy."

In the spring of 1965, the Pentagon study discloses, the Johnson administration pinned its hopes on air assaults against the North to break the enemy's will and persuade Hanoi to stop the Viet Cong insurgency in the South. The air assaults began on a sustained basis on March 2.

"Once set in motion, however, the bombing effort seemed to stiffen rather than soften Hanoi's backbone, as well as the willingness of Hanoi's allies, particularly the Soviet Union, to work toward compromise," the study continues.

"Official hopes were high that the Rolling Thunder program . . . would rapidly convince Hanoi that it should agree to negotiate a settlement to the war in the South. After a month of bombing with no response from the North Vietnamese, optimism began to wane," the study remarks.

"The U.S. was presented essentially with two options: (1) to withdraw unilaterally from Vietnam, leaving the South Vietnamese to fend for themselves, o (2) to commit ground forces in pursuit of its objectives. A third option, that of drastically increasing the scope and scale of the bombing, was rejected because of the concomitant high risk of inviting Chinese intervention."

And so within a month, the account continues, with the administration recognizing that the bombing would not work quickly enough, the crucial decision was made to put the two Marine battalions already in South Vietnam on the offensive. The 3,500 marines had landed at Da Nang on March 8—bringing the total United States force in South Vietnam to 27,000—with their mission restricted to the static defense of the Da Nang airfield.

Orders Put in Writing

As a result of the President's wish to keep the shift of mission from defense to offense imperceptible to the public, the April decision received no publicity "until it crept out almost by accident in a State Department release on 8 June," in the words of the Pentagon study.

The day before, the hastily improvised static security of enclave strategies of the services were overtaken by a request from Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the American commander in Saigon, for nearly 200,000 troops. He wanted these forces, the Pentagon study relates, to hold the defeat long enough to make possible a further buildup of American troops.

"Swiftly and in an atmosphere of crisis," the study says, President Johnson gave his approval to Gen. Westmoreland's request little more than a month later, in mid-July. And once again, the study adds, Mr. Johnson concealed his decision.

Next: New warnings of failure

Viet Reds Offer New 7-Point Plan for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese elections. The South Vietnamese have scheduled congressional elections for August, and their presidential election for October.

[From Washington, Fred Farris of the International Herald Tribune reported that the Nixon administration said today that it would carefully study the new Viet Cong peace plan.

[Both White House and State Department spokesmen said the plan contains "positive as well as clearly unacceptable elements." Security adviser Kissinger conferred with President Nixon about the development before leaving today on a tour that starts in Saigon and takes him to Paris.

[Both Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, and Charles W. Bray, the State Department press officer, cautioned, however, that the United States "will accept no arrangement which would have the effect of turning some 17 million South Vietnamese over to the Communists."

[On Capitol Hill, the proposal set forth by the Viet Cong's Mrs. Binh got a mixed reception. Anti-war forces hailed it as a possible "breakthrough" while others said flatly that they opposed a unilateral American withdrawal from Vietnam.]

'Peace' Regime in South

Apart from the new offer on prisoner release, which appeared to be aimed primarily at the U.S. domestic scene, observers at the Paris talks viewed as most significant an apparent softening of the Communist position on the makeup of a possible "peace" government in Saigon. For more than two years the Communists had ritually attacked South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and Premier Tran Thien Khiem, but today's Communist plan, as well as spokesmen's commentaries, concentrated on Mr. Thieu alone.

The Communist plan demands that the U.S. cease support of the "bellicose group . . . led by Thieu," and cease "tricky maneuvers with regard to elections, aiming at maintaining the puppet Thieu in power."

Asked if members of the present Saigon regime might participate in a new "peace" government, which would then be acceptable to the Viet Cong as a negotiating unit, Viet Cong spokesman Duong Dinh Thao replied that this would "depend on the political, social and religious forces" in South Vietnam. "That has nothing to do with us," he said. "If a new (Saigon) administration proposes including members of the present administration, that depends on that new administration."

Today's Communist plan introduced a probably deliberate ambiguity into proposals for a political settlement. As proposed earlier, the first step would be a new "peace" administration in Saigon, to be followed by negotiations with the Viet Cong for a coalition or "national concord" government which would then organize general elections.

The Ambiguity

The new ambiguity lay in the manner in which the Communist plan portrays the first step. The new proposal said:

"By various means, the political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration, declaring itself in favor of peace, independence, neutrality and democracy."

The Viet Cong would "immediately enter in talks with that administration," the plan added.

Mr. Thao, the Viet Cong spokesman, was questioned intensively on what was meant by the phrase "various means," and particularly if that formulation included the possibility of a "peace" administration's emergence in October through the election to the presidency of someone other then Mr. Thieu.

Mr. Thao replied: "So long as American troops are still in South Vietnam, and if the elections are organized by Thieu's administration, such elections cannot be really free and democratic. That is an established fact. At the present moment, the Nixon administration is in the process of staging elections to retain Thieu."

Asked directly whether the Viet Cong would deal with Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh or another candidate defeating Mr. Thieu, the Viet Cong spokesman avoided a direct response. He merely reiterated that any elections organized by Mr. Thieu were bound to be fraudulent.

Laisses-Faire

Asked repeatedly to clarify the phrase "various means," the Viet Cong spokesman said that would depend on the "political, social and religious forces" in South Vietnam. "We respect their choice of the appropriate means," Mr. Thao declared.

Conference observers considered that both the language of the Communist plan and Mr. Thao's comments constituted a direct bid to the United States to organize the October election in such a manner that some candidate other than Mr. Thieu emerges victorious.

The public U.S. position has been that it would not interfere in South Vietnam's internal affairs, and that its elections could be organized by the Saigon government under "international supervision."

The Communist position has been that whoever organizes the elections also wins them, that the United States is committed to Mr. Thieu, and that "international supervision" could not possibly be effective.

It remains to be seen whether the United States will be able to hold to its public "non-intervention" stance now, since the Pentagon Papers have disclosed massive U.S. intervention in Saigon's internal affairs during the 1960s.

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BERLIN	19	66	Ve
BRUSSELS	18	64	Pa
BUDAPEST	15	61	Cl
CAIRO	32	90	Su
CASABLANCA	29	84	Ve
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cl
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Su
DUBLIN	18	64	Q
EDINBURGH	24	75	V
FLORENCE	23	73	P
FRANKFURT	15	59	V
GENEVA	17	63	I
HELSINKI	18	64	
ISTANBUL	27	81	
LAS PALMAS	23	73	
LISBON	29	84	
LONDON	21	70	
MADRID	31	88	
MILAN	23	73	
MONTREAL	24	75	
MOSCOW	25	77	
MUNICH	11	52	
NEW YORK	32	90	
NICE	24	75	
OSLO	22	72	
PARIS	19	66	
PRAGUE	19	84	
ROME	33	91	
SOFIA	11	52	
STOCKHOLM	22	72	
TEL AVIV	30	86	
TUNIS	26	79	
VENICE	21	70	
VIENNA	11	52	
WARSAW	15	59	
WASHINGTON	30	86	
ZURICH	16	61	

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at



United Press International.

Daniel Ellsberg interviewed after court's ruling.

Time for Public to Know

Ellsberg Says He Supplied War Study to Many Papers

By William Greider

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 1 (WP).—Although reticent about how he did it, Daniel Ellsberg proudly acknowledged in public today that, with the help of some friends, he supplied all of the newspapers who received copies of classified Pentagon documents.

"The press and I, I guess at this point, share the responsibility for bringing this history, this news, to the American public," the 40-year-old MIT scholar told a press conference here. "I couldn't have done this by myself obviously."

But Mr. Ellsberg, indicted by a federal grand jury for misuse of classified government documents, refused to discuss the specifics of how he obtained the 7,000-page Vietnam study or how he distributed portions of it to at least seven newspapers. He would not answer specific questions linking him to The New York Times or any of the other individual newspapers that have printed stories about the documents.

"I'm not going to name any individuals," the former Pentagon planner said. "It is for The New York Times to decide how far they want to go in revealing its sources."

Aid From Others

He acknowledged that, besides newspaper editors and reporters, he had aid from others in distributing bundles of the secret documents to newspaper offices and, in remaining "temporarily unavailable" until his surrender *to authorities on Monday.*

"It's implicit in what I've said that other individuals helped out," he said. So far only he has been charged.

Did he supply all of the newspapers? "To my knowledge, all of them," Mr. Ellsberg replied. "If somebody else was getting in the act, that's fine."

The former defense analyst, who helped write the controversial study of the war's origins, explained why he called the press conference and why he would not name any others:

"I am painfully well aware that the action I took was a political act, a public act, hence the public had a right to know something *of who I was and why I did it...* I am not going to make the decisions for other individuals on what happens to their privacy."

In distributing the documents, Mr. Ellsberg denied that he chose anti-war newspapers but said: "I satisfied certain personal tastes. I wanted to give the information to the papers I thought had told me the truth in the past."

Mr. Ellsberg calmly answered questions for an hour in a crowded hall at the Commander Sheraton Hotel near Harvard Square while his wife Patricia, and friends watched. Now, he emphasized, he would like the press and public to devote their attention to the Pentagon documents, not his personal role.

"It's important for the public to read these documents, boring and often painful as they are," Mr. Ellsberg said, "for the time has come for the public to make up its own mind."

A-Blast in Nevada

WASHINGTON, July 1 (Reuters).—The United States today conducted an underground nuclear test equivalent to less than 20,000 tons of TNT at its Nevada test site.

Mitchell Vows To Prosecute All Violators

(Continued from Page 1)

documents to all of the newspapers printing them now.

On Capitol Hill today, the House Republican leader, Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, urged the Pentagon to declassify the papers "so that members of Congress will be under no more restraint than the press with regard to the information contained in them."

The Pentagon has said that it is reviewing the papers and will declassify parts not considered a threat to national security.

Copies of the papers have been sent to Congress and may be read by members, but only behind locked doors and without taking notes. However, Tuesday night, Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, who had obtained copies of the documents, read some of them at a committee hearing.

Despite some calls for Sen. Gravel's censure, there are no plans to discipline him, Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate majority leader, said.

Sen. Mansfield said that, instead, he planned to "talk it over" with Sen. Gravel "in a friendly and understanding fashion."

Sen. Mansfield also said that Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had agreed to send another copy of the Pentagon Papers to the Senate where it will go to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The other copy will be sent to the Senate Armed Services Committee. The two committees have agreed to hold joint hearings on the origins of the war in Vietnam.

The majority leader said that preliminary hearings, behind closed doors, will be held during the summer and that open hearings would begin sometime in September. Sen. Mansfield also told newsmen that the Pentagon was working on declassifying the documents.

Last night, Sen. Mansfield expressed pleasure that the Supreme Court had allowed the press to regume publication of the papers.

The court decision also brought favorable reaction from other members of Congress.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., called the decision "immensely valuable to the nation."

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said that he approved of the court decision, but emphasized that "I still deplore the way in which the papers were declassified."

The 1964 Republican presidential candidate, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, said that he hoped the government would press criminal prosecution of "the principals," including "Ellsberg and the owner of The New York Times."

Rep. William Moorhead, D., Pa., chairman of the House freedom of information subcommittee, expressed surprise that the high court decision was not unanimous.

But the six-man majority, he said, "bore out the subcommittee's contention that needless classification and overclassification is being conducted by the government."

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U.S. Copper Firms Shut By Walkout

West Coast Dockers Called Out on Strike

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI).—Thousands of U.S. copper miners, longshoremen and sanitation workers walked off their jobs today in a flurry of strikes for higher wages.

Delegates of 26 unions, representing 36,000 employees of eight firms, called a strike of the nation's copper industry at 12:01 a.m. (0401 GMT) as talks broke down in Salt Lake City.

Major companies affected were Kennecott Copper, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, and American Smelting and Refining. The majority of the strikers work in Utah, Montana and Arizona. No new talks were scheduled.

On the West Coast, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union called its 15,000 workers in California, Washington and Oregon off the job at 8 a.m. (1200 GMT). Negotiations with the Pacific Maritime Association will resume "in the near future," both sides said.

Shipyard Talks

Contracts also expired at midnight for 8,000 shipyard workers in Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, but the members of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council had not authorized a strike. Negotiators for the council and Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Association said they were far apart.

In Detroit, 1,400 sanitation workers, ignoring an agreement between city and union officials to extend their old contract, went on strike early today, halting all public trash collection in the nation's fifth largest city.

Mayor Roman S. Gribbs said the work stoppage was "unwarranted and illegal and will not accomplish anything their leadership wants or anything the City of Detroit wants."

Quebec's Power Is Knocked Out For 90 Minutes

MONTREAL, July 1 (UPI).—A faulty coil in a substation knocked out electrical power throughout the province of Quebec for up to 1 1/2 hours yesterday, creating massive traffic jams in Montreal and trapping thousands of commuters in the city's subway system.

The breakdown occurred at 10:25 a.m. (1425 GMT). During the 32 powerless minutes in Montreal, traffic lights stopped working, elevators were stuck between floors and many banks and businesses had to halt operations.

A spokesman for Hydro Quebec, the province's power supplier, said the trouble was located in a reactor at the Levis substation about 150 miles northeast of Montreal across the St. Lawrence River from Quebec City.

By noon all power was restored in the province.

The air-conditioned Montreal subway has sealed windows which cannot be opened, and when the power failed so did the air-conditioning, creating temperatures of more than 110 degrees in an already 90-degree high-humidity atmosphere.

Pope Paul Urges Those in Orders To Look for Jobs

VATICAN CITY, July 1 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today urged friars and nuns to adapt to modern needs and take jobs, but he insisted that chastity, poverty and "total" obedience were imperative.

In an 8,000-word "apostolic exhortation" to nuns, friars, monks and other members of religious communities and societies, the 73-year-old pontiff tried to strike a balance between tradition and change.

He condemned those who maintain that living in a convent is "outmoded." There is still a "demand for a life which is chaste, poor and obedient," the Pope said. But he told nuns and monks they need to be submitted to the "common law of labor."

"Earning your own living and that of your brothers or sisters, helping the poor by your work —these duties are incumbent upon you," he said.

Park Inaugurated in Seoul; Agnew Attends Ceremonies

SEOUL, July 1 (UPI).—President Chung Hee Park was inaugurated today to a third four-year term as president of South Korea in a brief, austere ceremony. He pledged his administration to peaceful reunification of the nation.

On hand for the ceremony were 170 dignitaries from 59 countries including Vice-President Agnew.

Mr. Agnew arrived here Tuesday for a six-day stop on a ten-nation tour and is Mr. Nixon's special envoy to the Park inauguration.

Mr. Park, 53, took the oath of office and in his inaugural address said: "Let us take this opportunity to reiterate to the entire world our firm determination to reunify our divided fatherland through peaceful means at the earliest possible moment."

President Park also noted the "so-called mood of thaw" between East and West and the new "efforts for rapprochement" between the United States and China.

"Hopefully, these changes may dispel the dark clouds of aggression that hang over Asia," Mr. Park told some 1,000 specially invited guests seated in the Capitol Plaza.

Yesterday, South Korean patrols tracked down and killed three North Korean infiltrators in a clash 20 miles from here.

The South Korean Defense Ministry said army troops found signs of infiltrators from the Communist north on Tuesday and began search operations. Two South Korean soldiers also were killed in the clash.

Reports of the fighting came as Mr. Agnew was attending a reception hosted by Foreign Minister Kim Yon Shik in honor of foreign dignitaries in Seoul for Mr. Park's inauguration.

$7 Million Take From N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP).—The FBI is investigating the disappearance of $7 million in U.S. Treasury bills from Bankers Trust Co., the bank reported yesterday.

The bills, which the bank was holding on deposit for a customer, are negotiable, a bank spokesman said. He called the theft the bank's "first substantial loss," describing previous losses as only minor.

Nun Is Guilty In N.Y.; Balked At Questioning

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI).—A federal judge found a Roman Catholic nun guilty of contempt yesterday and ordered her jailed for refusing to answer the questions of a grand jury conducting an investigation believed linked to the case of the "Harrisburg Eight."

U.S. District Judge Anthony J. Travia released Sister Carol Vericker, 29, in her own recognizance, however, pending the immediate filing of an appeal by her attorneys with the Court of Appeals. Judge Travia said that court should decide the question of bail.

Sister Carol was one of six women including another nun, subpoenaed by the grand jury. The others were directed to return later. Sister Carol's attorneys challenged the validity of the subpoena on the grounds that the government already has the information it apparently was seeking from the witnesses and that electronic surveillance was used in the case.

Rights Committee In Russia Joins World League

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 1 (NYT).—Leading Soviet intellectuals who last year formed a Human Rights Committee in Moscow now have established formal affiliation with the International League for the Rights of Man.

The league, with headquarters in New York and 30 affiliates abroad, was set up in 1942 by Roger Baldwin, Pearl S. Buck and other prominent Americans and Europeans. It is widely regarded as a leading private organization working on an international level to protect and advance individual rights.

John Carey, chairman of the league, announced the affiliation at a news conference. He played a 15-minute taped telephone conversation he had last week with Valery Chalidze, the Soviet physicist, who helped form the Moscow committee along with another prominent physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, and others. Their avowed purpose is to search for ways of promoting personal liberty within the Soviet Union.

Colombo Still in Coma

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP).—Reputed Mafia leader Joseph A. Colombo sr. remained in critical condition today. He was shot three times in the head and neck Monday at an Italian-American civil rights rally. He is in a coma.

U.S. Stiffens Auto Exhaust Pollution Law

New 'Stringent' Code Applies to 1975 Cars

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—Final regulations described as "stringent" have been issued by the Environmental Protection Agency for the reduction of air-polluting emissions by automobiles.

The regulations prescribe test methods and other procedures for compliance by manufacturers with requirements of the Clean Air Act of 1970. The act calls for reductions of 90 percent in carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions on 1975 models and 90 percent in oxides of nitrogen emissions on 1976 models.

The agency revised the testing procedures to meet, in part, one of many objections raised by automobile manufacturers to a draft of the regulations published Feb. 26. Officials said the revisions were offset, however, by reductions in the allowable weight of pollutants emitted in the tests.

Mandated by Congress

With the exception of Ford, manufacturers had no immediate comment on the final regulations. The standards were mandated by Congress last year despite the industry's contention that they were unrealistic and unnecessarily harsh.

Ford said that on the basis of a news release by the agency, "It appears the government is attempting to make the test procedures more realistic and representative of consumer driving patterns."

The company described the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon requirements as "formidable" and said it was "most pessimistic" about its ability to meet the 1976 nitrogen oxide standard.

William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the EPA, called the standards "stringent" and said they would "challenge the ingenuity of American industry."

"The automobile industry," he said, "indicated that achievement of the standards — particularly those for oxides of nitrogen—by the established deadlines would be extremely difficult."

'Substantial' Costs Seen

He predicted that the costs would be "substantial, both to the industry and the consumer." Manufacturers' estimates have ranged from $80 to $600 per automobile.

The agency has estimated that automobiles are the source of nearly two-thirds of the carbon monoxide, more than half the hydrocarbons and about two-fifths of the nitrogen oxides emitted into the air in the United States each year.

Hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides are key ingredients of photochemical smog. Along with carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas, they are also major contributors to other types of air pollution, especially in urban areas.

Existing federal standards limit automobile emissions of carbon monoxide to 34 grams a mile and hydrocarbons to 4.1 grams a mile if measured by the revised test procedure. The new regulation would reduce them to 3.4 and 0.41 grams, respectively. There are currently no federal standards for emissions of nitrogen oxides.

For Oil Refinery

U.S. Reported Set to Let Poles Buy $60 Million in Equipment

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—The United States government, in a reversal of an earlier attitude, is reportedly preparing to authorize Poland to purchase nearly $60 million in advanced oil refinery equipment.

Government officials said yesterday the Polish request for export licenses for equipment for a catalytic cracking plant was under "highly active and favorable review" after having been all but refused last September.

At the time, they said, President Nixon concluded that the political attitude of Poland was not sufficiently encouraging to warrant a license for the equipment, which is on the Commerce Department's strategic list.

At the same time, however, the President decided that Romania should be granted licenses for similar equipment, largely because of its independent foreign policy. Mr. Nixon visited Bucharest in 1969 and President Nicolae Ceausescu came to Washington last year.

Barring Obstacles

Officials said that barring unexpected obstacles, a decision to issue the licenses for the equipment for Poland might be reached within a month.

The final decision, they said, will be taken by President Nixon.

As a rule, the Commerce Department, which issues the licenses, does not announce the denial of applications. The usual method is to inform the applicant that the request remains under consideration, although it is made clear that it has been frozen.

Officials suggested that the change in the U.S. attitude was largely attributable to the advent of a seemingly more liberal Communist party leadership in Poland in December and, in a more general way, to a relaxation in East-West tensions.

Political Gesture

In this sense, they said, granting of the licenses would be a political gesture toward Edward Gierek, who replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka as first secretary of the Polish Communist party after riots last winter.

As Polish-American relations entered a more relaxed phase, the Gierek regime reportedly began urging Washington to take another look at the refinery problem, contending that it was important for Poland's economic development.

Mr. Gierek has been emphasizing economic development in his domestic policies to overcome problems created during the Gomulka period.

2 Sentenced to Death, Killed Texas Deputy

BELTON, Texas, July 1 (AP).—A jury has convicted two men of the execution-style murder of one of three deputy sheriffs and sentenced the pair to death in the electric chair.

Rene Guzman, 38, and Leonardo Lopez, 24, were convicted Tuesday of the pistol slaying of Sheriff's Deputy A.J. Robertson in a Dallas bloodletting in which two other officers were slain. No one has been executed in Texas since July 30, 1964.

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Found Innocent in Policeman's Death

12 Panthers Freed in Detroit Killing

DETROIT, July 1 (AP).—Twelve Black Panthers were acquitted yesterday of first-degree murder and conspiracy charges in the shooting death last October of a Detroit policeman.

Three of the defendants were convicted of felonious assault.

The verdicts followed five days of deliberation by a jury of six men and six women. The trial lasted five weeks.

The 12 were charged in the Oct. 24, 1970, shooting of Patrolman Glenn E. Smith, who was gunned down near a house serving as headquarters of the National Committee to Combat Fascism, an arm of the Black Panther party.

After the ensuing nine-hour confrontation between police and occupants of the house, 12 of the 15 people inside surrendered. Charges against three of them were later dropped.

Tear Gas Used

Three others—Erone Desaussure, Benjamin Fondrum and David Johnson—stayed in the house until forced out by tear gas. They were the three convicted of felonious assault. Witnesses at the trial testified that shots were fired from the house during a period when only Desaussure, Fondrum and Johnson were inside.

Defense attorney Ernest Goodman said no decision has been made on whether to appeal the felonious assault convictions.

All the defendants in the case were black men and women between 17 and 25 years old.

New Private Postal System Starts in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The Nixon cabinet shrank from 12 to 11 today as Postmaster General M. Winton Blount stepped out to head a new, independent and officially nonpolitical mail system.

The nearly 200-year-old Post Office Department faded into the past at midnight yesterday, when legislation creating the new U.S. Postal Service became fully effective.

The changeover came as negotiators attempted to hammer out the first postal labor contract in U.S. history. Some 300 postal workers marched yesterday around the postal service's headquarters to press demands for higher wages.

James Rademacher, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, said, "We want a contract we can live with. There is money on the table. It's not enough, but it's on the table and we are negotiating."

Keeps Title

Mr Blount will continue to manage the mail service and keep the title postmaster general. But the organization he heads will in many ways be vastly different.

Instead of reporting to the President and to Congress, Mr. Blount's new bosses are nine presidentially appointed postal governors who, with Mr. Blount and a yet to be selected deputy postmaster general, will make future policy decisions.

Rather than having to go to Congress for new postage rates as the Post Office Department did, the postal service now sets it own rates with the concurrence of an autonomous Postal Rate Commission.

Instead of seeking funds from Congress to buy machinery and purchase buildings, the postal service can issue up to $10 billion in bonds for capital improvements.

Among the changes that take formal effect today are reduction of the number of regional postal headquarters from 15 to five and a complete shakeup of management lines within the Washington headquarters.

Under the legislation, postal subsidies which ran in the neighborhood of $1.5 billion in the fiscal year just ended, are to be phased out by 1984 when the postal service is supposed to operate on a break-even basis.

Privacy Suit Lost By Widow of Man Portrayed in 'Z'

PARIS, July 1 (UPI).—A civil court yesterday dismissed a suit by Mrs. Gregoire Lambrakis charging that the film "Z," portraying the death of her Greek husband in 1963, was an invasion of her privacy.

Mr. Lambrakis, a left-wing deputy, was murdered in Salonika as he returned to his hotel after addressing a public meeting. Vassilis Vassilikos's book based on the assassination was turned into the Academy Award-winning film.

The court said the events in both the book and film were "a slice of political Greek history which anybody can use."

The court, in dismissing the suit, said the man portrayed as Mr. Lambrakis "inspired respect and admiration" and ruled that neither Mrs. Lambrakis nor her son could have suffered in any way because of the film.

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New Newspaper Theft: $1.5 Million a Yr.

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI).—The breakup of a ring that netted $1.5 million a year by stealing copies of Daily News editions printed in Brooklyn was claimed today by Kings County District Attorney Eugene Gold.

Thirty-six employees of the Daily News, 30 of them deliverers, and 50 newsstand dealers were indicted by a Brooklyn grand jury on charges including grand larceny, falsifying business records and criminal possession of stolen property. The newspaper employs 250 deliverers in Brooklyn.

Some 120,000 daily papers and 25,000 Sunday papers were stolen each week, Mr. Gold said. The ring had operated for "years and years," the district attorney said.

Senate Probe Accuses Boyle On UMW Campaign Funds

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP).—The Senate labor subcommittee has reported that United Mine Workers president W. A. (Tony) Boyle's $250,000 re-election campaign in 1969 was apparently financed in violation of federal labor laws.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, D., N.J., the subcommittee chairman, said that staff investigators had uncovered a widespread "scheme" under which union officials contributed to the election fund on the basis of their salaries.

In a letter to Attorney General John N. Mitchell on Tuesday recommending possible criminal prosecution, Sen. Williams said:

"The subcommittee also uncovered evidence that such quota contributions were not made voluntarily, but were made pursuant to orders from those with the power to hire and discharge the officials."

Mr. Boyle won re-election by a heavy margin in December 1969, along with his running mates, UMW vice-president George Titler and secretary-treasurer John Owens.

Bulk From Officials

The subcommittee said it found large contributions, totaling more than 84 percent of the Boyle-Titler-Owens campaign fund, came from "officials subject to appointment by Mr. Boyle."

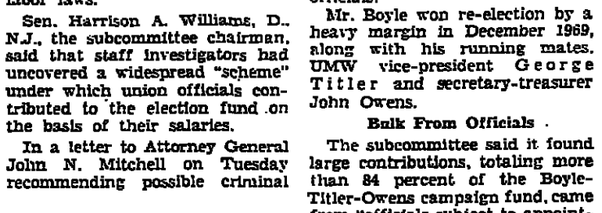
The money, Sen. Williams wrote the attorney general, was obtained "under a quota system" calling for contributions of $1,000 from officials earning more than $15,000 a year and $500 from those earning less than $15,000.

"Less than 1 percent of the rank-and-file membership made campaign contributions," Sen. Williams said.

The labor subcommittee said the methods used for obtaining the bulk of the contributions included:

- The obtaining of bank loans on the personal signature of UMW officials, who then put up money for a local Boyle-Titler-Owens campaign fund.
- Contributions using cash deposits and untraceable funds. "Both the loans and direct contributions," Sen. Williams reported, "appear to have been repaid indirectly with union funds through pay raises."

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Obituaries

Lord Constantine, 1st Black British Peer

LONDON, July 1 (NYT).—Lord Constantine, 69, Britain's first black peer and a former international cricket star, died today of a heart attack at his home here.

A former high commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago in London, Lord Constantine announced only three weeks ago that he was retiring from public life and returning to Trinidad because of asthma.

The grandson of a West Indian slave, he moved to England in 1929, shortly after establishing himself as one of the most spectacular cricket players in history. In recent years, he has been an effective campaigner against color prejudice, serving as a member of the Race Relations Board, set up in 1966 to enforce Britain's anti-discrimination laws.

A moderate in race relations, he once said: "I receive anonymous letters from English people telling me to go home and take all the blacks with me, and in Trinidad I have often been called a black white man."

In 1945, he became involved in a famous high court case, suing a Bloomsbury hotel "for failing to lodge" him, and his wife, because of their color. He won the nominal damages he sought, and Justice Birkett, in his summing up, said it was "incredible that a British citizen should be treated in this way purely on the grounds of color."

Born Learie Constantine, the son of a Trinidad sugar plantation foreman, he left school at 16 and worked in a solicitor's office, as a civil servant and as a clerk in the office of an oil company while playing cricket as a semi-pro.

After World War II, he retired from competitive cricket, and at the age of 48 began studying law. He was called to the bar six years later.

In the mid-1950s, he returned to Trinidad and entered politics, serving first as minister of works and transport and then returning to London to serve as high commissioner from 1962-64.



AP.

Lord Constantine, a 1962 photograph.

He had been a governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the last three years and since 1965 a member of the Sports Council, which advises the government on the development of amateur sports.

He was knighted in 1963, and made a life peer in 1969, adopting the name Lord Constantine of Maraval in Trinidad and Tobago and of Nelson in the County Papatine of Lancaster. The latter part of the title was taken from the club where he played most of his cricket in England.

Camilo Alonso Vega

MADRID, July 1 (UPI).—Former Interior Minister Camilo Alonso Vega, 82, one of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's personal friends and old comrades-in-arms, died today of a coronary ailment.

Mr. Alonso Vega was a career army officer who was named interior minister by Gen. Franco in 1957, a post he held for 12 years. He was also a member of the Council of the Realm, sat in the Cortes (parliament) and was a national councilor of the Falange, Spain's right-wing ideological movement. He gained the rank of general in the Spanish Civil War.

Herbert J. Biberman

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—Herbert J. Biberman, 71, a leading director for the Theater Guild and director of the award-winning film "Salt of the Earth," died yesterday. One of the "Hollywood Ten," Mr. Biberman was convicted of contempt of Congress in 1950 and served a six-month prison sentence in a federal penitentiary in Texas. The conviction resulted from his refusal to answer questions by citing the First Amendment at a session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947. He said that his political affiliations, if any, were protected by the amandment's guarantees of free speech and assembly.

Mohammed Sadat

CAIRO, July 1 (AP).—Mohammed Sadat, 85, father of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, died here yesterday.

Jorge Barradas

LISBON, July 1 (AP).—Jorge Nicholson Moore Barradas, 76, one of Portugal's leading painters and ceramists died here today. Mr. Barradas was one of the major figures in the Portuguese modernist school of painting which achieved prominence here in the late 1930s.



Associated Press.

MOURNING IN MOSCOW—Huge and solemn crowds begin lining up in front of the Soviet Army HQ yesterday to pay last respects to the three dead cosmonauts of Soyuz.

Russians Mourn Their Cosmonauts

(Continued from Page 1)

the first groups. They kissed the families of the dead cosmonauts.

In the first hour, long black Zil limousines and Chaika sedans with curtained windows in back drew up to let out important military men, and party and state officials.

The three cosmonauts looked unscarred from their 24-day space mission, the longest in duration of any carried out by man in the decade that astronauts have explored the cosmos.

Their youthful, calm appearance, in fact, caused some people to break into tears at seeing them. It was only two days ago that the three were joking as they floated around in the Salyut orbiting space station carrying out different scientific tests.

How Did They Die?

People came away still asking the question that has kept the world guessing: How did they die?

By now, Soviet authorities probably have a good idea, but they so far have maintained a news blackout on details of the circumstances around the death. All that is known is that the Soyuz-11 crew, after leaving the Salyut station, performed what seemed to be routine earth re-entry procedures. The Soyuz-11 capsule made a soft landing near Karaganda in Soviet Kazakhstan, the normal landing site, but when the hatch was opened the three men were found lifeless.

Autopsies were carried out last night, reliable sources said. The medical results presumably disclosed whether they died of an oxygen deficiency in the capsule, a sudden change in the air pressure, or from heart attacks caused by prolonged periods of weightlessness.

All these hypotheses could be heard in Moscow today from ordinary Russians or from Western embassy specialists.

Tested Many Times

It presumably makes a major difference to the Soviet space program if the deaths were caused by a breakdown in the Soyuz vehicle, which has been tested many times in space, and presumably could be rapidly redesigned to prevent a recurrence, or were caused by the body's inability to function *beyond* a certain period in space. If this were true, this could cause a major overhaul in future plans for lengthy manned flights.

A special government commission was set up yesterday—with all its members secret—and it is not known if its reports will ever be made public.

Soviet journalists who were assigned to cover the Soyuz-Salyut mission, and who had been reporting virtually every detail of the lengthy flight in the main newspapers, were under sharp limits in what they could write today. All limited themselves to emotional articles in honor of the late cosmonauts and a wish that research continue.

The apparent condition of the dead astronauts' bodies removed one theory from discussion—that the "soft landing" was not so "soft." There was no indication that they had died from a crash or from burning.

Authorities seemed to be following the same script used for the funerals of the other two Soviet spacemen who received hero treatment. Both Vladimir M. Komarov, who died in the crash of Soyuz-1 in April, 1967, and Yuri A. Gagarin, the first man in space, who died in a plane crash in March, 1968, lay in state in the Central House of the Soviet Army, and were buried next to the Kremlin wall after Red Square ceremonies.

Ceremonies for the Soyuz-11 crew will be held tomorrow afternoon in Red Square.

Bodies Cremated

MOSCOW, July 1 (Reuters).—The bodies of Russia's three cosmonauts were cremated in Moscow tonight, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Urns containing the ashes of the three men were placed in Red Banner Hall at the Central House of the Soviet Army to await tomorrow's funeral.

Helms Is Said To Eye World Role for Israel

With Possible Ties To West's Defense

TEL AVIV, July 1 (Reuters).—Richard Helms, head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, left Israel today—reportedly for Iran and Turkey—amid reports that he investigated possible ties between Israel and the Western defense system during three days of top-level discussions here.

During his visit, the first by a CIA chief to Israel, Mr. Helms conferred with Premier Golda Meir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and the head of the Israeli intelligence agency, whose identity is a top secret.

[Mr. Helms also visited the fortress of Sharm el-Sheikh, guarding Israel's entrance to the Red Sea, and had informal talks with senior statesman David Ben-Gurion, UPI reported that Israeli newspapers said.

[Sources close to Gen. Dayan said Mr. Helms's visit may influence Washington to show more consideration for Israel's political and security stance and its refusal to make a complete withdrawal from the Arab territories captured in the 1967 Middle East war, UPI added.]

Little Official News

Official information on the visit has been confined to a brief Foreign Ministry communiqué announcing Mr. Helms's presence here some hours after censorship was lifted on publication of the news yesterday.

But usually well informed sources said the CIA chief investigated the possibility—a realistic possibility—of fitting Israel, in some form or other, into the Western military grouping. NATO membership, or even association, was ruled out by the sources, however.

They noted that Israel is a part of the area in which Moscow is showing growing involvement and hence Israel has become a party to considerations in any military strategy.

Sir Lawrence Bragg, 81, Dies; Won Nobel Prize for Physics

LONDON, July 1 (NYT).—Sir Lawrence Bragg, 81, the distinguished physicist who with his father discovered the method of determining the structure of crystal by X-rays, died today in Ipswich Hospital.

For that discovery he and his father, Sir William Bragg, shared the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1915. Sir Lawrence was only 25 years old, the youngest to receive the prize in history.

He lived to be the oldest Nobel laureate and to gain most of the honors the world of science has to offer.

During his latter years as Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge University, he collaborated in the examination by X-ray methods of the molecules vital to life. That work led biochemists to unravel the nature of such things as hemoglobin, vitamin B12, and the acid in the nucleus of the living cell, which plays a leading part in the process of reproduction.

When he was awarded the Nobel Prize, Britain was already in World War I. Sir Lawrence served in the artillery and led a research team that developed a sound-ranging method for locating enemy gun positions. After the war he returned to Cambridge University, where he had been a lecturer, and in 1919 became professor of physics at Manchester University. In 1937, he was named director of the National Physical Laboratory, and returned to Cambridge as Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics a year later.

Sir Lawrence later carried on his crystalographic work as director of the Royal Institution. He was knighted in 1941.

U.S. Film Actors Plan a Strike

HOLLYWOOD, July 1 (AP).—The Screen Actors Guild has announced that it will strike all theatrical and television motion picture producers July 14 in a dispute over fees paid actors for television reruns.

A strike by the 23,000-member guild would halt production on almost all major Hollywood lots and would be the guild's third in its 38-year history. Union officials reported that a preliminary tally of a nationwide strike vote indicated 95 percent of the union favors a strike.

"We are not a strike-happy union," a guild spokesman said. "But producers are asking for a 40 percent rollback of television rerun residuals in some categories. In other cases, they want to do away with the residuals altogether."

Egypt Holds Nationwide Vote To Reform Its Political Party

CAIRO, July 1 (Reuters).—Egyptians began voting today in elections to reconstruct the country's sole political organization, the Arab Socialist Union.

All leadership groups in the ASU were dissolved in May after President Anwar Sadat announced the discovery of a conspiracy against him.

He charged that the preceding ASU elections, in 1968, had been rigged and ordered new elections "from the base to the top" of the pyramid-structured organization.

About six million Egyptians are eligible to vote in today's elections of representatives to the organization's "basic units"—ten-member groups at the base of the pyramid.

Some 160,000 candidates are seeking election to 5,720 basic units. Workers and farmers are ensured at least 50 percent of the seats. Mr. Sadat named a 100-member committee to supervise today's elections, in which government officials are barred from running.

On July 12, members of the basic units are to elect representatives to district congresses, which in turn will choose the members of governorate congresses on July 17.

These bodies will send representatives to the national congress, scheduled to meet on July 23, the 19th anniversary of the 1952 revolution which overthrew the Egyptian monarchy.

The national congress will elect the ASU president—a post which goes automatically to the president of the republic.

It will also choose a central committee, which in turn elects the higher executive committee, supreme body in the ASU structure.

Moscow Tie Formalized

MOSCOW, July 1 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today exchanged instruments of ratification of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship and cooperation treaty.

The treaty was signed in Cairo May 27 by Egyptian President Sadat and Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

Egypt May Call Session of UN, Heikal Writes

CAIRO, July 1 (UPI).—Egypt may call a meeting of the UN Security Council or General Assembly to disown its commitments to a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis, a Cairo newspaper warned today.

Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of Al Ahram, which closely reflects government policy, said this step should precede an Arab summit conference. Writing in his weekly column in Al Ahram, Mr. Heikal said he supported calls for an Arab summit "because circumstances are now appropriate." But first, he said, Egypt must effect "great missions" so it could go to a summit free of strings. He listed these as follows:

- Egypt will have to settle all matters resulting from its acceptance of the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, and the 1970 peace plan of American Secretary of State William P. Rogers.
- Egypt reserves the right to call a meeting of the Security Council or General Assembly and ask Secretary General U Thant to report on progress toward implementing the Nov. 22 resolution. He said Egypt might request Mediator Gunnar V. Jarring to appear as a witness.
- Egypt could then, said Mr. Heikal, declare before the world it is no longer committed to the pledges it made as a result of its acceptance of the resolution.

A Circuit Error May Trim Study By Mariner-9

PASADENA, Calif., July 1 (UPI).—Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory say it appears that Mariner-9 would run out of gas without completing all of its scientific missions at Mars.

They said the 2,200-pound spacecraft, launched from Cape Kennedy May 30, was using more nitrogen gas than predicted for maintaining altitude stabilization during the flight. The increased consumption is due to a circuit design error. Engineers were trying to determine methods to conserve gas.

Officials said the Mariner-9 would complete its basic 90-day scientific mission, zooming to within 750 miles of the Martian surface each 12 hours for closeup television coverage and thermal and chemical analysis of the surface and atmosphere.

However, current predictions were that the spacecraft would use up its gas supply in early August, 1972, nearly nine months after it goes into orbit around Mars and three months before the project was scheduled to end.

Paris Jews Mar 8 Russian Autos

PARIS, July 1 (AP).—Eight parked vehicles belonging to the Soviet trade mission here were damaged yesterday. The Jewish Defense Committee said one of its "commando" groups was responsible.

A communiqué published by the committee said "Soviet anti-Semitism strikes again; so does the Jewish Defense Committee." Referring to Russian trials of Jews, the statement added that the committee will "return blow for blow. Like the American Jewish Defense League, it proclaims 'never again.'"

Police said tires on several cars were punctured, radio antennas ripped off and "U.S.S.R. equals SS" sprayed on the cars with white paint.

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Munich Offers To Help Rebuild Jewish Center

MUNICH, July 1 (AP).—The city of Munich has offered 1 million deutsche marks ($273,000) to help rebuild a Jewish community center in which seven persons died in an arsonist fire last year, a Jewish community spokesman said today.

The city government decided yesterday on the contribution, which will be dependent on matching funds from the West German government and the Bavarian state government.

The spokesman said the rebuilding costs would be 3.6 million marks ($982,000), with fire insurance and community funds included in financing.

Meanwhile, the Bavarian state prosecutor's office said today it was suspending an investigation of "unknown persons" suspected of having set the blaze on Feb. 13.

Investigators had reported that gasoline was the source of the blaze that trapped elderly occupants in the top floors of the six-story building, killing seven and injuring ten others.

Bulgarian Party Slate Elected by 99.9% Vote

SOFIA, July 1 (UPI).—The new 400-member Bulgarian parliament was elected by 99.9 percent of Bulgarian voters in Sunday's general elections, authorities said yesterday.

The election returns showed that 6,168,931 Bulgarians went to the polls to elect the new Communist parliament. Also at stake were 54,106 council seats for district, municipal, town and village representatives. The elections were held under a new constitution adopted at the recent tenth Communist party congress in April "to build a new advanced Communist society."

Tel Aviv Airport Strike

TEL AVIV, July 1 (UPI).—Striking civil aviation workers paralyzed air traffic in Israel for four hours today. The workers struck over demands for better working agreements and wage rises. The strike grounded 14 outgoing international flights at Lod international airport. All internal flights were grounded.

Dominican Republic to Deport Ex-General Wessin for Plot

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 1 (Reuters).—Retired Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin will be deported to Spain for plotting to overthrow the government, President Joaquin Balaguer announced today.

The decision was made by 14 generals and commodores and seven police colonels who considered a resolution put to them by the president. There was no indication when Mr. Wessin would be deported.

Mr. Balaguer went on nationwide television last night with Mr. Wessin at his side and said the retired general "conquered or tried to conquer military officers in order to stage his barracks coup d'état."

The president played a tape recording in which, he said, Mr. Wessin issued a proclamation calling for the overthrow of the government elected in 1966 after a bloody civil war.

After handing their decision to Mr. Balaguer, the military leaders of this Caribbean nation pledged their loyalty to the president.

Mr. Balaguer replied that but for the position adopted by the armed forces, his government would have been overthrown.

Mr. Balaguer was first elected in 1966, following the bloody 1965 civil war in which Mr. Wessin played a major role in putting down a leftist uprising. The conflict ended after former President Lyndon B. Johnson sent U. S. Marines to the island.

Mr. Wessin was sent to Miami as a consul, a post he rejected, branding the move as a victory for the Communists and exile for himself. In 1966 he accepted a post in the Dominican Republic's United Nations delegation and he was allowed to return to the island in 1969 to contest the 1970 presidential elections as the rightist Quisqueyan Democratic party candidate. He finished third, as Mr. Balaguer was re-elected.

French Air Strike Set

PARIS, July 1 (UPI).—The flight crews of France's three major airlines announced that they would strike on or before July 15 unless an agreement was reached over working conditions. The threatened 48-hour strike, by pilots and other air crew members against Air France, Air Inter and UTA, is the result of the companies reneging on a verbal agreement reached March 4 following a three-week strike and lockout, a pilots' union spokesmen said.

Brasserie Lorraine
with its flowery terraces (Open until 2 a. m.)
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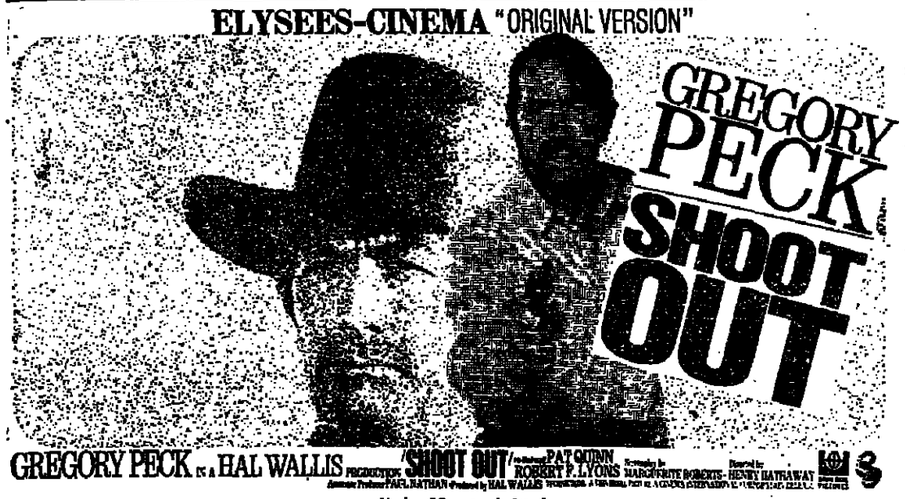
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Juliana Accepts Dutch Regime Considered to Be 'Rightist'

THE HAGUE, July 1 (UPI).—Barend W. Biesheuvel, floor leader of Holland's Anti-Revolutionary (Calvinist) party, visited Queen Juliana today to inform her that he had succeeded in his second attempt in four years to form a cabinet. The queen's reception of Mr. Biesheuvel constituted formal acceptance of his regime.

Formation of the five-party coalition government—Holland's 13th since the end of World War II—took 63 days.

Mr. Biesheuvel's predominantly rightist cabinet will take over next Tuesday from the outgoing four-party coalition of Premier Piet de Jong, which lost its parliamentary majority in the April 3 elections.

The new coalition, composed of the four former coalition partners—the Anti-Revolutionary party, the Catholic Peoples party, the Christian-Historical Union and the Liberals—plus the dissident Socialist "DS-70" party, controls 83 seats in the 150-seat lower house. Mr. de Jong's cabinet controlled 83.

Mr. Biesheuvel, 51, who earned the nickname "Handsome" because of his imposing figure, dark complexion, blue eyes and black hair, said that the new government will hold its first official meeting Monday.

The coalition has promised to cut government spending to curb inflation, and pledged continued Dutch support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European unity.

Commenting today on the composition of the new cabinet, the independent Catholic newspaper Volkskrant said it was "a predominantly rightist troupe from which a genuine progressive policy can hardly be expected."

For the first time in 19 years the Netherlands has a new foreign minister.

He is Norbert Schmelzer, 50, a Catholic party senator, known to his parliamentary colleagues as "the Sphinx."

He succeeds Joseph Luns, Europe's most durable statesman, who takes over as secretary-general of NATO in October.

British Honor for Luns

EDINBURGH, July 1 (AP).—Mr. Luns was invested by Queen Elizabeth II today with the badge of an honorary Companion of Honor, one of the highest orders the British sovereign can bestow in her own right.

Mr. Luns and his wife flew to Edinburgh this morning for the short ceremony at Holyroodhouse Palace and left immediately for London, where he was to represent his country at today's meeting of the Western European Union.



AP.

Barend Biesheuvel

Blacks Stepping Up Agitation Against U.K.-Rhodesia Talks

SALISBURY, July 1 (Reuters).—The secret Anglo-Rhodesian talks gathered pace today against a background of rising black student unrest.

As negotiations entered a new phase—with Prime Minister Ian Smith apparently taking part for the first time—the students mounted a protest against racial discrimination.

Staged outside the prime minister's office, where today's talks were held, it was the seventh student demonstration in eight days and appeared to be part of a pattern of a black student agitation coinciding with the presence in Salisbury of the British negotiating team.

The demonstration by about 300 students followed a decision by Salisbury University undergraduates last night to declare July 1 every year a day of mourning "until the Africans are given an equal place in Rhodesian society."

Most of the demonstrators were rounded up by squads of police who loaded them into waiting trucks and drove them off to jail.

The British and Rhodesian negotiators were continuing their search for a formula to resolve the constitutional wrangle over Rhodesia's seizure of independence from British rule in 1965.

Lord Goodman, who leads the British team, was reported to have said privately that he was "not without hope" that the current talks could lead to a settlement.

But as the new round of talks entered their third day, the Rhodesians and British refused to discuss what progress was being made.

Meanwhile, south of Salisbury at the African township of Harare, police broke up another demonstration today, arresting 80 students on charges of unlawful procession.

The 80 had been planning to march on the city and join the bigger demonstration, but were turned back. Those over 19 were fined 25 Rhodesian dollars ($36), those under 19 were each given six strokes with a cane.

Rome Hotel Strikers Decide To Extend Walkout 48 Hours

ROME, July 1 (AP).—Employees of 1,200 hotels here decided today to extend the three-day national hotel strike by two more days in Rome. The strike would thus end at midnight Monday.

Hotel workers in the capital acted as Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin summoned both union and management officials for separate conferences in an effort to end the crippling strike.

Jammed With Tourists

The three-day nationwide walkout by 300,000 hotel workers, the fourth in the last four months, is scheduled to end Saturday at midnight, but local unions were empowered by the labor federations to extend it by two days on a regional basis.

The strike hit Italy when Rome and the summer resorts from the Riviera to Sicily were jammed with an estimated two million tourists plus vacationing Italians.

Hotels were open, but offered no services—such as porters, bellhops, bar, restaurant or room service.

The workers of some 42,000 hotels in Italy are demanding more pay and a shorter work week. When the negotiations were deadlocked, Mr. Donat Cattin proposed a top monthly minimum of $120 plus room and board and a reduction of the work week from 48 to 40 hours over the next six years.

The unions accepted the compromise proposal, but hotel owners rejected it, claiming that the settlement would increase labor costs from 35 percent in large hotels to 100 percent in small ones.

Glacier Yields Body

MACUGNAGA, Italy, July 1 (AP).—A glacier on Mt. Rosa has returned the body of an Italian Alpine guide after 46 years. Guides carried the body from an altitude of 4,000 meters to Macugnaga, where the man was identified as Casimiro Bich, who disappeared in a snowstorm in 1925.

To House Nearly 5 Million

India Constructing Ten Camps for Refugees

CALCUTTA, July 1 (Reuters).—The Indian government is constructing ten refugee camps in West Bengal, each capable of housing 500,000 people.

The camps are being built as the flood of refugees from East Pakistan continues, with at least 4.9 million already in West Bengal alone.

Between 75,000 and 100,000 refugees are continuing to cross into India daily, N.K. Sen Gupta, the chief secretary for West Bengal, said yesterday.

He said the number of refugees actually in West Bengal could be as high as 5.5 million.

New Cholera Victims

The camp construction program comes as cholera continues to ravage an area 60 miles northeast of Calcutta.

A British doctor from Belfast, Dr. Stewart Clarke, said more than 500 new cholera victims had been reported at the Bongaon District Hospital on Tuesday, almost double the number admitted the previous day.

The majority of the refugees now entering West Bengal appear at the moment to be coming into the Bongaon area from the Faridpur district across the border in East Pakistan.

Mr Sen Gupta said the government hoped to ship about one million refugees out of the state to other parts of India by the end of next month. He said about 64 000 refugees had already left West Bengal, mainly for Mana in central Madhya Pradesh state.

NYT Newsman Expelled

NEW DELHI, July 1 (AP).—New York Times correspondent Sydney H. Schanberg said today that he was expelled from East Pakistan on 72 hours notice after he had reported from the province for one week.

Mr. Schanberg, who is based in New Delhi, said he was served with the deportation order on Tuesday night. The order said only that his deportation was considered "in the interests of the security of Pakistan."

Japanese Doctors Start Patient Boycott

TOKYO, July 1 (AP).—An estimated 65,000 doctors—about 55 percent of Japan's medical practitioners—today began to refuse treatment of patients under a government health insurance program in protest of what they describe as an outdated system.

The Welfare Ministry said about 60 million persons are expected to be affected by the boycott. The Japan Medical Association claims the medical program has not been changed fundamentally since it was adopted in 1927 and that government-fixed insurance fees are too low.

Philippine Chief Suing Time, Inc.

MANILA, July 1 (UPI).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos today filed a 50-million-peso ($8.3 million) libel suit against Time, Inc., for an article published in the news weekly's April 12 issue which Mr. Marcos contends slanders him and embarrassed the Philippine Republic. Press Secretary Francisco Tatad said the article, "in wanton disregard and in patent perversion of truth, implies the most abusive, the most vicious, the most malevolent calumny, fabrication and falsehood to deliberately and directly injure the president of the republic, the constitutional convention delegates, the republic and people of the Philippines."

Britain Still Considers Pact With Malta to Be in Effect

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—The British government said today that it considered its defense pact with strategic Malta—a treaty denounced last night by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff—to be still in effect and binding on both countries.

Minister of State Joseph Godber told the House of Commons, however, that Britain was ready to discuss any proposals put forward by Mr. Mintoff, including a status of neutrality for the Mediterranean island.

Mr. Godber explained the government's position in the growing conflict with Malta as Britain and the six Common Market nations studied moves to counter Mr. Mintoff's outburst of hostility toward the Western alliance.

Mr. Mintoff's denunciation of the defense agreement with Britain—after banning visits to the island by American and other Atlantic Alliance warships—dominated a meeting of ministers of the Western European Union, informants said.

The dispute with Malta was the key issue of a review of Western security arrangements in the Mediterranean in the light of Mr. Mintoff's hostile moves during his ten days in power.

Mr. Godber told the House that the British government has not yet received official word from Valletta on the Maltese government's denunciation of the 1964 defense agreement and considered it to be still legally in force.

But, he said, the British government was always ready to discuss any possible revision that Mr. Mintoff might propose.

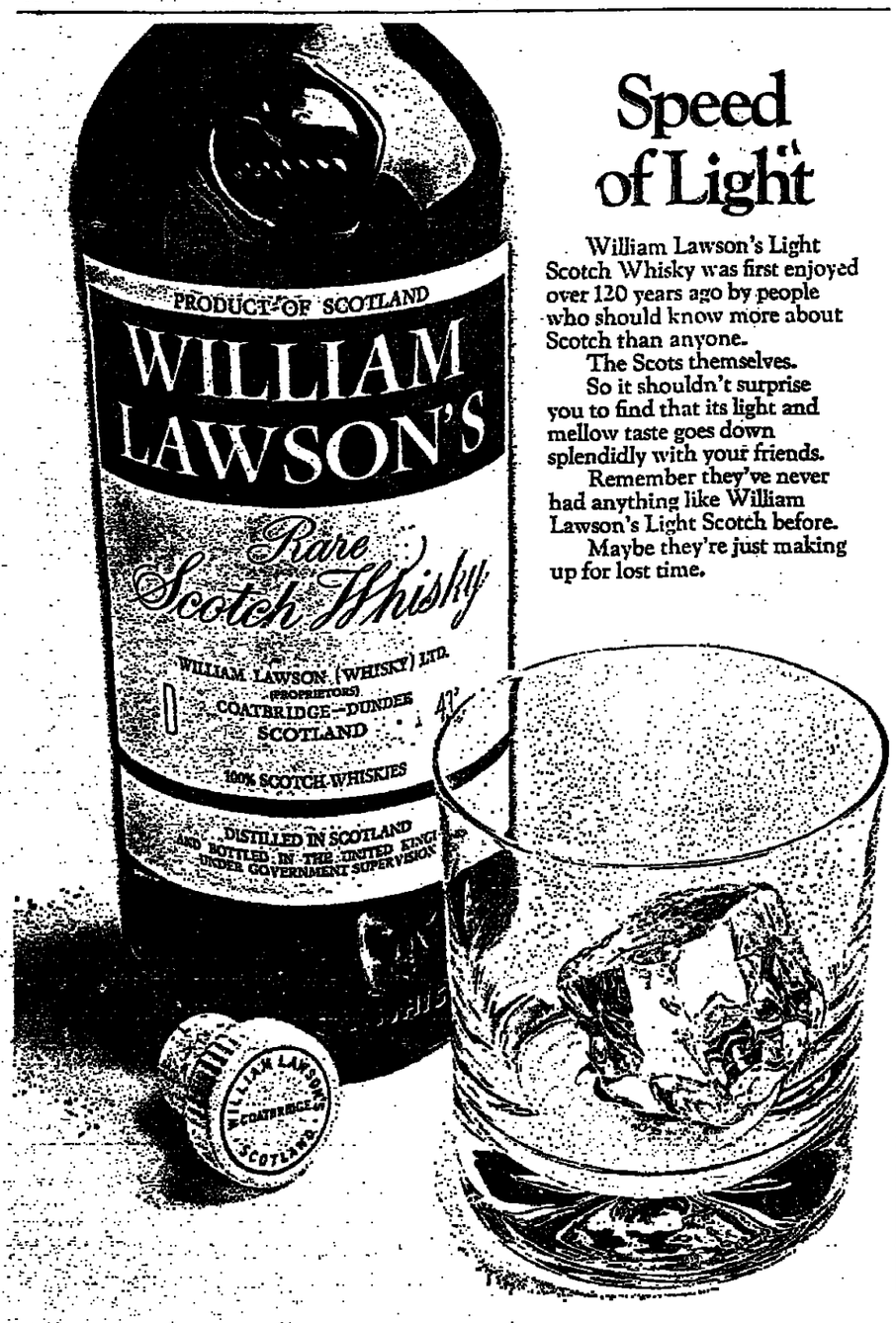
In studying the Maltese proposals, Mr. Godber said, the government would "certainly have in mind the long and historic association between Britain and Malta as well as the strategic importance of the naval and air facilities there."



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Friday, July 2, 1971 *

An Enlightened People

The historic decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States Government v. The New York Times and The Washington Post is a ringing victory for freedom under law. By lifting the restraining order that had prevented this and other newspapers from publishing the hitherto secret Pentagon Papers, the nation's highest tribunal strongly reaffirmed the guarantee of the people's right to know, implicit in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This was the essence of what The New York Times and other newspapers were fighting for and this is the essence of the court's majority opinions. The basic question, which goes to the very core of the American political system, involved the weighing by the court of the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom against the government's power to restrict that freedom in the name of national security. The Supreme Court did not hold that the First Amendment gave an absolute right to publish anything under all circumstances. Nor did The Times seek that right. What The Times sought, and what the court upheld, was the right to publish these particular documents at this particular time without prior governmental restraint.

* * *

The crux of the problem lay indeed in this question of prior restraint. For the first time in the history of the United States, the government had sought through the courts to prevent publication of material that it maintained would do "irreparable injury" to the national security if spread before the public. The Times, supported in this instance by the overwhelming majority of the American press, held on the contrary that it was in the national interest to publish this information, which was of historic rather than current operational nature.

If the documents had involved troop movements, ship sailings, imminent military plans, the case might have been quite different; and in fact The Times would not have endeavored to publish such material. But this was not the case; the documents and accompanying analysis are historic, in no instance going beyond 1968, and incapable in 1971 of harming the life of a single human being or interfering with any current military operation. The majority of the court clearly recognized that embarrassment of public officials in the past—or even in the present—is insufficient reason to overturn what Justice White described as "the concededly extraordinary protection against prior restraint under our constitutional system."

So far as the government's classification of the material is concerned, it is quite true, as some of our critics have observed, that "no one elected The Times" to declassify it. But it is also true, as the court implicitly recognizes, that the public interest is not served by classification and retention in secret form of vast amounts of information, 99.5 percent of which, a retired senior civil servant recently testified, "could not be prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation."

* * *

Out of this case should surely come a total revision of governmental procedures and practice in the entire area of classification of documents. Everyone who has ever had anything to do with such documents knows that for many years the classification procedures have been hopelessly muddled by inertia, timidity and sometimes even stupidity and venality.

Beyond all this, one may hope that the entire exercise will induce the present administration to re-examine its own attitudes toward secrecy, suppression and restriction of the liberties of free men in a free society. The issue the Supreme Court decided Wednesday touched the heart of this republic; and we fully realize that this is not so much a victory for any particular newspaper as it is for the basic principles of freedom on which the American form of government rests. This is really the profound message of Wednesday's decision, in which this newspaper rejoices with humility and with the consciousness that the freedom thus reaffirmed carries with it, as always, the reciprocal obligation to present the truth to the American public so far as it can be determined. That is, in fact, why the Pentagon material had to be published. It is only with the fullest possible understanding of the facts and of the background of any policy decision that the American people can be expected to play the role required of them in this democracy.

It would be well for the present administration, in the light of Wednesday's decision, to reconsider with far more care and understanding than it has in the past, the fundamental importance of individual freedoms—including especially freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly—to the life of the American democracy. "Without an informed and free press," as Justice Stewart said, "there cannot be an enlightened people."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Salute

Three brave men, the Soviet cosmonauts, returning from a record-breaking venture in space, have died. Georgy Dobrovolski, Vladislav Volkov and Victor Patsayev, who had spent 24 days in orbit in their Salyut spacecraft, were found dead in the Soyuz-11 spaceship in which they returned to earth. The special sorrow that must be felt at this event does not proceed from their numbers—three deaths next to, say, thousands among the world's more recently savaged refugees. Nor does it proceed alone from their conspicuous bravery, their willingness to take the ultimate risk in pursuit of a national mission. Daily, men in combat make the same commitment and do so minus the glory and unambiguous sense of purpose that cosmonauts and astronauts share. So it is more than the death of three men on a high-risk venture that must move the earthbound to a special sorrow. It is the death of these men in pursuit of the ultimate adventure, exploration of the outer limits of human knowledge and endurance—and beyond.

Space travelers, volunteer explorers, here and in the Soviet Union, seem to have a lot in common and a lot that links them in spirit and style, if not necessarily in mission, with the devoted explorers of earlier times. Pride, self-confidence, a desire to be "first," a propensity to test themselves to their physical and mental limits, and a disinclination to sit around and live their lives safely while others take on the big challenges—these are among the distinctive and unifying characteristics of such men.

We do not know whether the three cosmonauts who died in Soyuz-11 were given time to perceive their impending death, much less what thoughts could have passed their minds if they were. R. F. Scott, the first man to reach the South Pole, who died on the way back and left a record of his last thoughts, however, expressed, under the ultimate strain and with the ultimate awful knowledge, the explorer's essential creed: "I do not regret this journey. . . We took risks, and we knew we took them. Things have come out against us, and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Extension of the U.S. Draft

America's armed forces are going through a difficult time. They may have gained much experience in the Vietnam war, as has been maintained, but they have also suffered heavily in that conflict. Calley, corruption, *discipline, heroin—these are a few of the* labels which characterize the problems facing the U.S. military. Ill temper over Vietnam has substantially reinforced anti-military tendencies, and the Pentagon has no easy time of it on Capitol Hill these days. If, in addition to all this, there had been a premature "dismantling" of the recruiting system, the consequences might have been very serious. It is partly thanks to 71-year-old Senator Stennis from Mississippi that the new draft law has come through this year's congressional debate relatively unscathed.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Flying Blind

There is no question of the potentialities of mass air travel that could be tapped by cheaper fares. What the scheduled airlines *either failed to foresee or chose to ignore* was that their high standard fare structure made them vulnerable to competition from the independent charter companies. In spite of official discouragement and restrictive rules (always difficult to enforce), the charter operators are moving rapidly ahead. Unless IATA does something to relax its rules, many of its members will be flying empty aircraft.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 2, 1896

NEW YORK—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe died at the age of 85 in her home yesterday in Hartford, Connecticut. She was born on June 14, 1811, in Litchfield, Connecticut. She was the third daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher and the wife of Rev. Calvin E. Stowe. Deeply religious and firm in her abolitionist convictions against slavery, she was active in one way or another in social work all of her life. She wrote many works, but will be remembered for her unforgettable "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1921

PARIS—When is aviation to pass its experimental period? The word experimental is used premeditatedly, but only in reference to possibilities of altitude and speed. In a general sense, the success of the heavier-than-air flying machine is entirely established: but daring efforts to break records are still made and probably will continue to be made for some time to come. It would be wrong for these efforts not to cease once the limit of achievement has been attained. Life over records always.



Skid Row

Revolution by an Acrobat

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The interesting thing about this stage of Chile's revolution is that President Allende, who has yet to make a false step on his remarkable zigzag road to socialism, is managing to retain the appearances of proper relations with the United States, the reality of steadily improving relations with Russia, and the full support of the Chilean Communist party, although that party is not allowed to play a leading role.

This virtuoso performance has not even been interrupted by political assassination—an unusual occurrence in Chile. By adroit juggling, Allende has succeeded in considerable redistribution of income, largely at the expense of U.S. interests and those of the small wealthy class of landholders and industrialists, while holding the rise in living costs down to a third of the rise in money supply.

Within a year or so economists foresee a serious squeeze. This might place the Allende regime in difficulty, especially if harvest prospects are hurt by land seizures and copper production fails to meet projected increases in output. But that is 12 months or more hence. Allende, a skilled political acrobat, has lots of time to devise means of avoiding a crunch.

Chile's new great friend, the Soviet Union, is playing an adroit game. Only this month Moscow sent as ambassador to Santiago a member of its Communist party Central Committee, thus implying commitment to the Allende regime. The Chilean Socialist leader Carlos Altamirano was received by Brezhnev in Moscow this month.

The Castro Phase

The Kremlin seems to have conceded that the Castro experiment is now regarded as somewhat outmoded in terms of Soviet revolutionary concepts for Latin America. The Chilean Communist party, which has remained unswervingly loyal to Moscow, still pledges total faith *in Allende's democratic version of* a Marxist revolution.

The cleverness of Chile's new regime may be seen in the fact that Foreign Minister Almeyda has requested association with Comecon, the Soviet trade bloc in Eastern Europe, but carefully retains ties with Western and above all U.S. commercial and financial institutions.

The Allende revolution operates brilliantly on borrowed time. It keeps minting escudos on government printing presses while applying artificial means for temporarily holding down prices. It has been able to nudge the bourgeoisie off balance and gain support from poorer elements still marked with anti-Communist prejudice but pleased by the president's experiment with Marxist theory.

His flexible and essentially nondogmatic approach to revolutionary economics does not yet convince orthodox analysts that Allende will manage to escape the ultimate consequences of an eventual flood of money coming up against an insufficient availability of goods. But during the period preceding any crisis decisions, U.S. interests are steadily being pared down and extruded so that the only major U.S. cases remaining to be adjudicated are those of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., the First National City Bank and the Anaconda and Kennecott copper companies.

While talks continue on takeover terms, Allende continues to seek foreign aid. British and West German lenders have proven *reluctant; French, Belgian and* Spanish credits offered have been rather stingy. Therefore, since the U.S.A. is scarcely in a mood to offer aid, this presses Chile to lean more heavily on Soviet prospects.

One factor that has worked in Allende's favor since he was voted into power is the ambition of the violent and illogical extreme left of his own movement that has been peremptorily seizing property. *This has enabled* the president to take a stand favoring order and production, both of which ideas appeal to the average Chilean.

Because the Allende revolution appears to insist on moderation against the excesses of its own left wing, the traditional Chilean position of the armed forces, avoiding involvement in nonmilitary affairs, is encouraged. Like a light-stepping fox, Allende seems to dodge both the usual Latin American threat of army intervention and the danger of excessive changes in the economic balance both at home and abroad, that might precipitate a crisis prematurely.

His is a model of the new kind of ballot-box revolution to which Washington cannot object and which a rapidly maturing Moscow seems to recognize as helpful in the long run, if only patience is applied. Allende's art is clearly to postpone the inevitable economic crunch so long that, by the time it should logically come, he has new tricks with which to neutralize or ignore it.

In the Middle East

Year of Decision

By William Tuohy

CAIRO.—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, in the absence of a peace settlement with Israel, apparently does not intend to renew hostilities across the Suez Canal until the end of 1971.

This is the significance that diplomatic observers here attach to his recent speeches and the interpretations of them in the semiofficial press to the effect that "1971 is the year of decision."

Until the major domestic political upheaval in May, which was won hands down by Sadat, most diplomats here thought that Sadat would have to gain some kind of settlement before the summer was out—or be pressured by the military and cabinet hawks to resume the "war of attrition" against Israeli forces in the occupied Sinai Peninsula.

But now, most diplomatic observers believe, Sadat has gained enough strength and political security to let 1971 run out without shooting—before he must make his fateful decision concerning war and peace.

Sadat and his closest advisers, like Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, the editor, are thought to believe that if a settlement with Israel is not forthcoming this year, it will not be obtainable for perhaps another generation.

This view is privately challenged by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, now in Moscow, who believes that renewed hostilities are the only effective means to an acceptable end: The imposition by the big powers of an enforced peace in the Middle East.

But Sadat has apparently opted for a continued de facto ceasefire, while he launches long-delayed domestic reforms, and hopes that the U.S. can persuade Israel to make the necessary concessions.

Further, in the next few months the government will be almost completely occupied with non-military matters and hardly in a position to direct a new offensive against Israel.

Local Balloting

First, there are the local elections of the Arab Socialist Union, the nation's sole political party, which Sadat has just purged. These elections, along with the naming of the top officials, will take several weeks.

Sadat must also see a new parliament installed, draft a new constitution and win the referendum ratifying the federation of Egypt, Libya and Syria.

Egypt will also be kept busy by the trials of those political leaders who tried to stage the abortive coup against Sadat. And Sadat may have to attend a possible Arab summit meeting this autumn, while his attention will undoubtedly be focused on the meeting of the UN General Assembly, at which Egypt may demand that Israel be censured for the continued occupation of conquered Arab territories.

Further, the summer dog days are settling over Cairo, and most Egyptian bureaucrats these days seem more interested in planning their vacations than in the Middle East conflict.

A minor tempest in a teapot was stirred up by the so-called "Phantom memo" that Foreign Minister Riad says was submitted to him by a U.S. diplomat, Donald Bergus. But the whole matter is confused and somewhat suspect because Riad is reported to have said that he thinks the memo came from Israel—even though it called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops halfway across the Sinai, an inconceivable proposal for Jerusalem to make.

In any event, the furor will blow over, and Sadat will be faced with his eternal dilemma: How to avoid war, yet regain enough of the Sinai to satisfy his people?

"Sadat wants to avoid a war at all costs," says one senior diplomat. "He and his generals know that they can't win one at this time. But it is not at all clear how Sadat gets out of the dilemma."

Most knowledgeable Egyptians are beginning to believe that Sadat—if he really chose—could get away with a compromise settlement that left some of the Sinai still in Israeli hands.

Would Need 'Gains'

But to do this—to reverse his and the late President Nasser's position that "every inch" of the occupied territories must be returned—Sadat would need to get some acceptable gains that he could hail as a victory.

"Sadat has to tell the people that he has won something of value from the Israelis, and that he has not sold Egypt out," said one Egyptian official.

Because of Sadat's strong desire for a settlement, officials here still hold out some hope that a so-called "interim" solution may be found that would open up the Suez Canal to international traffic.

"Sadat wants to tell the people that he has won back the canal and resettled the Egyptian refugees in the West Bank cities that were evacuated," said a well-connected Egyptian. "But the interim agreement would have to be specified as such, and not lend itself to being called a sellout."

Thus talks about a formula that could satisfy Sadat, yet not make impossible demands on the Israelis, go on in private here—though the Egyptian public position remains totally unacceptable to Israel.

But *there is a limit to how* long unproductive talks can last, diplomats here believe. And Sadat needs a better formula on the Israeli withdrawal issue than has so far been offered by Jerusalem.

For the time being the Egyptians prefer words to bullets. But if no realistic peace formula emerges, most Egyptians agree that Heikal's grim prediction may come true: "1971 is the year that we gave up all hope."

As one American diplomat says, "This is the year for the settlement. After 1971, we will be looking down a long, dark tunnel in the Middle East."

Letters

Danes and the EEC

The report by James Goldsborough on the prospects for Denmark, Norway and Ireland joining the EEC (IHT, June 22) inadequately states the current situation in Denmark. The "enthusiasm for EEC membership" reported for the Danes is not from the people themselves but largely from civil servants, political leaders and interest-group representatives from whom, no doubt, Mr. Goldsborough got his information. If there is a reigning Danish popular attitude now about EEC membership, it is one more characterized by confusion, distrust and fatalistic reluctance. *The outright ideological opposition* to EEC by the Left Socialists, the Communists and youth groups in those and several other parties can probably be discounted as being of much influence in the coming national referendum on the issue, but there are other widespread doubts and fears that have not been and may not be overcome by either official action, public education or the definite entry of Great Britain.

Rightly or wrongly, many Danes are afraid that foreign money, especially German, will buy huge amounts of Danish real estate, especially along the seacoast-recreational areas. Some laboring men fear that they may be ordered to work elsewhere in Europe or that jobs in Denmark will be made available to "foreign laborers" from other EEC countries. A "loss of sovereignty" which might bring a "loss of cultural identity" and of "self control" nags at the minds of many people. These problems and more may prove unjustified, but as yet little has been done to lay the fears to rest, and it is a sound judgment that if the referendum were held at once, Danish entry would be refused.

GERALD R. MCDANIEL.
Klampenborg, Denmark.

Underground Press

As a Canadian I must say that one of the most irritating things I find about Americans (U.S. citizens, I mean) is how preoccupied with themselves they are. *The entire world is portrayed in* terms of America. An instance of this egotism appears in John Hess's article (IHT, June 30): "Latest U.S. Export: Underground Press." He says, "One of the liveliest manifestations of American influence abroad is the so-called underground press." America has suddenly discovered the underground press. America believes that everyone else must suddenly discover the underground press! The fact that Mr. Hess says in the same article that the London IT is regarded as the oldest of the underground papers and that Amsterdam is a crossroads for this press does not disturb him in the least. The truth is, of course, that there has been an underground press in Europe since the invention of the printing press. But America didn't know about it. Hence it didn't exist. As for the aboveground press, if we compare the number of mass-circulation papers published in New York, London and Paris, we get quite a shock. We find that New York provides practically no outlet for diverse political views.

ARMAND GUDJONSON.
Paris.

Melancholia

Putting down my Herald Tribune in, as usual these days, melancholy mood, I resumed my reading of Saul Bellow's "Mr. Sammler's Planet," wherein I found the following observation of the sadly disillusioned Mr. Sammler: "In Russia, in China, and here [in the U.S.A.] very mediocre people have the power to end life altogether." So much in the news these days is so poignantly illustrative of the idea, I thought you might like to quote it.

HARLAN W. HAMILTON.
Nancy, France.

U.S. Justice

So Muhammad Ali's conviction was reversed. Bobby Seale and Erica Huggins, along with the Panther 21 in New York, are no longer behind bars and the case against the Solidad Brothers in California has been dropped. The vitality and fairness of American justice affirmed, you will tell us. But remember that before "justice" was done: 1) Muhammad Ali was denied his right to box during the three prime years of his career; 2) Bobby Seale and Erica Huggins spent long months in solitary confinement, and 3) the Panthers in New York spent almost two years in jail on excessive and illegal bail.

In essence, the government, while unable to substantiate its claim in any of these cases, obtained its desired result: deprivation of the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" to those who pose revolutionary alternatives for America. For the government, the arrest is almost as useful as the conviction. No doubt the case of Angela Davis will be yet another chapter in this vicious and unending story.

JEFFREY S. BRAND.
Paris.

Manning the Loopholes

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Back in the fifties, Mort Sahl used to recite what was then considered a bitter portrayal of the Nixon family at home. Mrs. Nixon, as the story went, was sitting on one side of the fireplace, knitting an American flag. Mr. Nixon was sitting on the other side of the fireplace, reading the Constitution—in search of loopholes.

But it has not been established to what extent the decision of the Nixon administration to try to prevent publication of the Pentagon Papers was a product of the President's personal impulse. Whether it was or not, that decision is one more in a chain of approaches which has given this administration the appearance of searching for loopholes in the Constitution.

Here in the District of Columbia, for the first time in American history, it has imposed a system of preventive detention of persons *who may commit crimes* at *some time in the future*. And although the courts have not as yet upheld this presumptive breach of the Bill of Rights, Attorney General Mitchell is recommending preventive detention as a part of nationwide crime legislation.

Mitchell also is advocating—and *presumably conducting—a system* for preventive eavesdropping, through his contention that the executive branch has the inherent right to bug or wiretap, without any form of court authority or disclosure, those persons it considers threats or potential threats to national security. On its face, this appears to violate the Fourth Amendment's prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures; and it is plainly aimed at the *preventive smothering* of what most Americans historically have assumed to be their constitutional right to engage in dissident political activity.

Motive Apparent

Last spring, so successfully that Mitchell has urged it as a national model, the administration also permitted and apparently encouraged the Washington police to engage in preventive dragnetting against the Mayday demonstrators. While sweeping the streets on the first morning of the action might have been justified, there could have been only one reason for holding thousands of the demonstrators for 48 hours or more without charges—and when there was no possibility of filing any charges, orderly arrest procedures having been suspended. That one reason was to prevent further demonstrations, although there is no authority in the Constitution for that kind of prevention.

Many broadcasters, glancing nervously at licenses that must someday be renewed, believe this administration also has engaged in a systematic campaign of preventive inhibition of aggressive radio and television journalism. If so, it has to be added in fairness that the Democratic Congress is now being asked by a House commerce subcommittee—controlled by Democrats—to join in harassing the Columbia Broadcasting System with a contempt citation.

Temporary Success

For the last two weeks, this administration also has sought by every means within its power to impose preventive suppression of the news on the American press, and thus on the American people, for the first time in American history.

A prior restraint was imposed by federal court orders against a newspaper trying to publish what it considered information; and although the Supreme Court has now declared that the government made no case that could sustain such a prior restraint, it must never be forgotten that for two long weeks the presses were in fact stopped by court order, on government application.

In most cases, two weeks' prevention of publication would amply serve whatever purpose the government had in mind in seeking prior restraint; so might two days. In The New York Times case, the material in question was largely historical; so it may be argued that no great harm was done. But it remains to be seen what ultimate damage has been done to the First Amendment—whether, for instance, temporary restraining orders will now be more readily sought by the government, with the effect of temporarily stopping publication no matter what the final decision of the courts might be.

Preventive detention, preventive eavesdropping, preventive dragnetting, preventive inhibition and preventive suppression of the news—what will they seek to prevent next, and by what dubious or extra-constitutional means? It is a sad question, made unavoidable by this ominous and continuing search for loopholes in the Bill of Rights, on the part of a government solemnly sworn to uphold it.

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China Celebrates Party's 50th Anniversary

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG, July 1 (WP).—hina began its celebrations of 50th anniversary of the Com-unist party last night by broad-asting a survey of party history ocusing on Chairman Mao's struggles against enemies within the Communist movement.

The historical review acknowl-dges that Mao Tse-tung at mes lost control of power and ays that China's recent history confirms this truth: When our arty departs from Chairman ao's leadership and goes against ao's thought and Chairman ao's line, it suffers setbacks and efeats."

Peking radio broadcast the 20,-00-word survey—which was writ-en by the editorial departments China's three leading publica-ons—on the eve of the party's anniversary. It took an announc-r two hours to read the report, hich will be rebroadcast re-atedly today to coincide with elebrations throughout the na-on.

Mr. Mao's Cultural Revolution, egun in 1966, tore apart the ommunist party structure and arty rebuilding has been a rimary concern the last two ears.

"It is essential to thoroughly expose the few bourgeois conspir-ators, careerists, renegades and enemy agents who have con-cealed themselves in the party, and the hidden traitors who have illicit relations with foreign countries," the report said.

It strongly attacked the So-viet Union for betraying Marxism and said that China had learn-ed a profound lesson from "the gravity of the capitalist restora-tion in Lenin's homeland."

Although passing references to "U.S. imperialism" were made, the document's framework was Communist party history and therefore the archvillain was Russian rather than any non-Communist nation.

On the history of the Cultural Revolution, the survey generally follows earlier unofficial accounts that have become public and elaborates somewhat on Peking's official history of the movement.

"Behind Chairman Mao's back," it says, former head of state Liu Shao-chi and his supporters were able to gain power during the eighth Communist party con-gress in 1956.

Mr. Mao's struggle against Mr. Liu, who was disgraced during the Cultural Revolution and is constantly invoked in China as the embodiment of resistance to Mr. Mao's thought, lasted more than ten years until the success of the Cultural Revolution, the survey said.

Moscow Uses Soft Line Toward Peking

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, in a fresh asser-tion of its desire for improved relations with Communist China, said today that the long-term in-terests of the two countries do not clash.

"On the contrary, they dictate the need for restoring and de-veloping mutual cooperation and friendship," a 3,500-word policy article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said.

The article, marking today's 50th anniversary of the Chinese Communist party, was signed by "L. Aleksandrov," a pseudonym used on important policy state-ments.

Tough Stance

It was the most inclusive dis-cussion of Soviet policy toward China since the recent 24th party congress and indicated that Soviet authorities were maintain-ing a relatively mild approach to the Chinese, particularly on state matters, while making no concessions to the Chinese on broad, ideological issues.

In keeping with the tough, polemical stance on what Com-munists regard as ideological questions, Mao Tse-tung and his followers were accused by Pravda of deviating from Marxism-Leninism and turning the whole Chinese nation into "a military camp."

The article said that the achievements of the first decade of Chinese Communist rule—when relations with Moscow were good—"have been subject to dan-gerous deformation as the result of the policy of the current Chinese leadership, which is striving to put all the resources of the country at the service of its own great-power, hegemonic goals."

Pravda said that the Chinese were damaging the "anti-im-perialist" front by "flirting with imperialism on an anti-Soviet basis," apparently referring to Chinese steps to improve contacts with the United States.

Norway Sells Secret Files By Mistake

OSLO, July 1 (Reuters).—Filing cabinets containing top-secret NATO documents were sold as scrap by mistake, the Norwegian Defense Ministry said today.

The ministry, confirming newspaper reports, said all the secret documents had been returned by the buyer, an Oslo businessman. It added that the sale was being investigat-ed and NATO would be told about the violation of security regulations.

Some of the documents were classified as "cosmic-top-secret"—the highest degree of security classification in Nor-wegian defense—according to the Oslo paper Verdens Gang.

U.S. Protests EEC Rise in Grain Prices

BRUSSELS, July 1 (NYT).—The United States has protested to the European Economic Com-munity over proposed price rises in the Common Market for corn and grain. The rises, scheduled for 1972-73 for grain and 1973-74 for corn, are in the region of 3 percent.

In a note handed to the EEC Commission last week, the United States says the proposed rises cause deep concern. They will also, the note goes on, cause grave problems for trade interests in the United States. This is be-cause the EEC imposes levies on all food imports to bring their prices up to the level of its own, less-advanced agricultural indus-try. The United States has fre-quently protested in the past over the alleged protectionism of the EEC's common farm policy.

The U.S. note warns that the price rises will make it harder to reduce conflict between the community and traditional pro-ducers. Recently the EEC has been trying to allay U.S. anger over the effects of its food policy, offering trade concessions to U.S. orange producers who have been particularly hard hit by the com-munity's citrus fruit policy.

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184 PA/66

When Mercedes-Benz introduce a new model, it really is a new car.

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Since April 17th, 1971, there has been on the market a sporty two seater which embodies many advances in automotive design. Such a car demands long and thorough development. To the drivers of Mercedes-Benz cars, this is the only definition of the word "new". They don't measure progress in terms of bulging sheet metals, but rather in technology, driving comfort and safety. The body styling of the 350 SL had to earn its distinction, even in the wind tunnel. It is modern, but without gimmicks. First and foremost, it is functional. Secondly, it is attractive. An order of priorities of which Mercedes owners approve.

The story continues in the engine compartment

The 3.5 litre, V8 engine produces 200 net bhp/DIN and will take the car from rest to 100 kph in 8.8 seconds. Continuous maximum speed is 210 kph. But other factors are equally important. The high torque at medium engine speeds. Two overhead camshafts to provide sporty characteristics. The quiet of a mature engine. One that is designed to have a long live, yet gives instant response. Electronic fuel injection takes care of that and also reduces the toxic gases. An engine which already meets future European exhaust emission regulations.

Suspension and brakes

The diagonal swing axle contributes towards safety and good roadholding and gives a high degree of comfort. But faster acceleration to high speeds must be matched by braking which is equally efficient. So the disc brakes on the 350 SL are ventilated on the inside.

On our roads, selfishness is not sportsmanship. The control of power is more important than power itself.

For safety, the side protection has been improved in the 350 SL. And deflector fins on the front pillars keep the side windows free from dirt. Two results of systematic safety research. Two of many.

When you test drive the 350 SL you know that it really is a new car.

Mercedes-Benz

What Progress Means to Mercedes-Benz Drivers

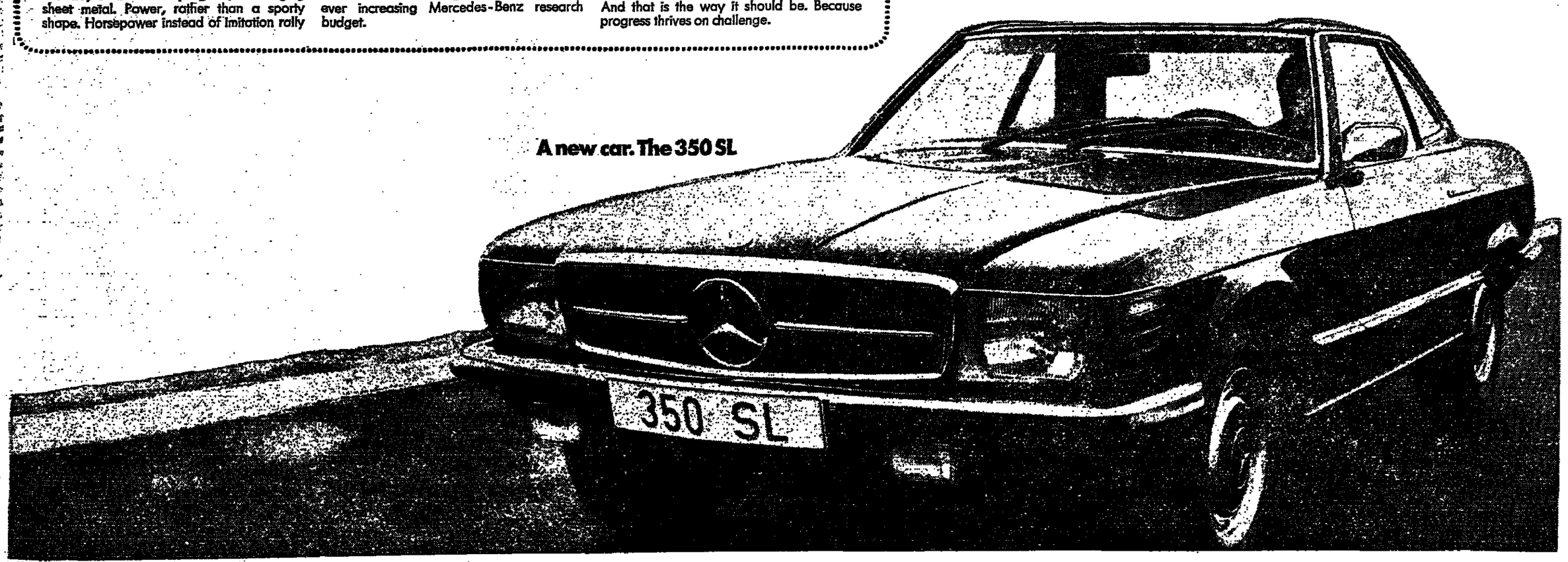
They were the first to ride in a passenger safety cell (1959). They were the first people to have an impact absorber under the steering wheel (1967).

They demand real progress, not bulging sheet metal. Power, rather than a sporty shape. Horsepower instead of imitation rally equipment. Service in place of promises. Long service life as opposed to short lived fashion.

They want the car of the future, now. Eight cylinder engines with exhaust emission control. The Anti Bloc System which makes it possible to brake without danger, even in corners. They take for granted the most severe crash tests and air bag experiments and the ever increasing Mercedes-Benz research budget.

They expect to find Mercedes-Benz service stations all over the world. (Already there are Mercedes dealers in 166 of the 171 countries of the world. The latest figures show 84,000 employees in 4,183 service stations.)

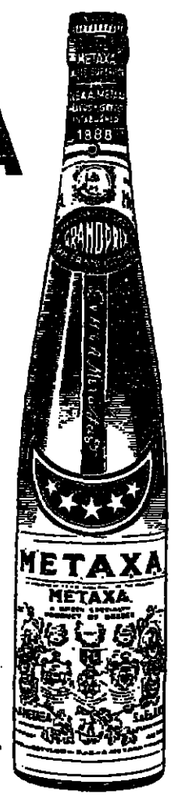
But Mercedes-Benz drivers are still not satisfied. Neither are Mercedes designers. And that is the way it should be. Because progress thrives on challenge.



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WINE: Bordeaux's First Festival in 62 Years

By Jon Winroth

BORDEAUX (IHT). — Last weekend Bordeaux went to a lot of trouble and expense to put on a wine festival—its first since 1903. Unfortunately, 62 years' lack of experience was evident, and it was more than once suggested to the organizers, the Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Bordeaux, that a few tips from Burgundy's highly successful Chevaliers du Tastevin might have been useful.

Aside from a few small posters, no one would ever have guessed that anything out of the ordinary *was happening in* Bordeaux. There were no banners, streamers or flags anywhere to be seen except on the Maison du Vin, where hostesses were cheerful but had virtually no information, printed or oral, for the visitor. Of the wines representing all the controlled appellations of Bordeaux and supposedly available for tasting, only half were actually to be had.

At the fairgrounds outside the city, there were no banners either until you got into the 1,000-yard-long main hall. Once inside, however, half the building was given over to impressive and seemingly endless rows of barrels and flags representing nearly every wine château and merchant worth mentioning.

Organization

But here again organization was lacking. No one seemed to know what was going on, events overlapped, and despite the presence of 3,000 visitors at a time, the great hall was still half empty, which did nothing to relieve the un-Bacchic character of the proceedings. Fortunately, a spirited Dutch marching band appeared every so often to liven things up, but without them it was more like a stockholders meeting.

There were, to be sure, buffets and banquets, high-class evening *entertainment, and even a parade* in Bordeaux Sunday morning, but the final evening's ball had to be stopped almost before it began because the afternoon's entertainment began so late, it nearly ran into the midnight fireworks that signaled the end of the festival.

The major reasons for these problems were apparently a too-hasty preparation (six months when at least a year would seem necessary) and lack of organization stemming from warring factions within the committee. No *one seemed to have* overall responsibility. Each official queried had the same answer: "Yes, I know what you mean, but it's not my fault. I wasn't responsible for that part of the festival."

Varied

Well, it's too bad, because Bordeaux wines were the losers, and they can justifiably be rated as the finest in the world. What is more, they are far more varied than most people realize. There are not only the great châteaux of Médoc, Graves, St.-Emilion and Pomerol but the fine if little-known wines of appellations such as Fronsac, Côtes-de-Bourg, Côtes-de-Blaye and Lalande-de-Pomerol.

Bordeaux whites are equally varied and are not all sweet as many people seem to think. The dry whites of Graves are very fine wines and the light, dry whites of Entre-Deux-Mers, Côtes-de-Bourg, Côtes-de-Blaye and many other areas are pleasant, fruity wines that are invariably a bargain when they can be found. They often go for little more than a dollar even in restaurants.

For that matter, Sauternes and Barsac are not the only producers of sweet wines. The lesser-known whites of Cérons, Loupiac and Sainte-Croix-du-Mont can often be remarkably good and age very well. (The other day I drank a 1924 Sainte-Croix-du-Mont that had not yet turned amber in color, was perfectly sound, even vigorous, with a marvelous aroma and taste of bitter orange skins.)

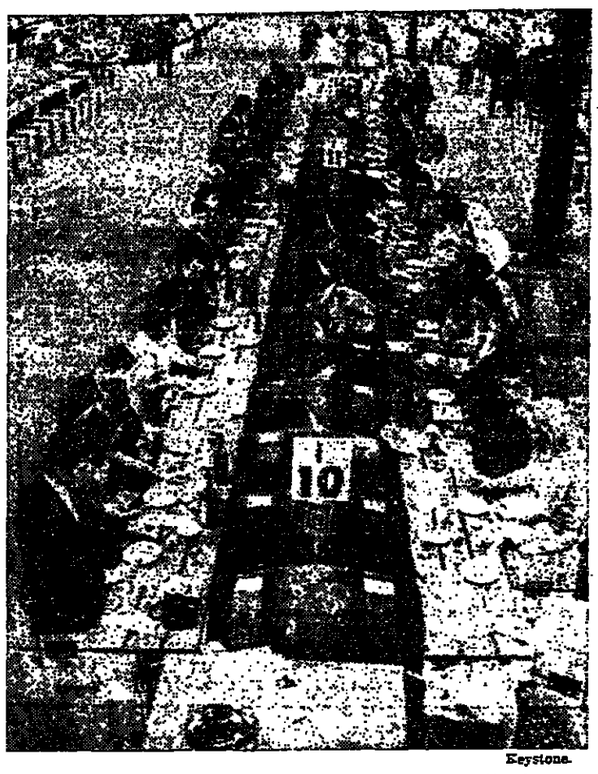
New Wine

Another discovery of the weekend was a new wine made by Château Latour (a first great growth of Pauillac in the Médoc). It is called Château-Les-Forts-de-la-Tour and is made from a plot of Latour's vineyard that was replanted a few years ago with young vines.

Not deemed quite worthy of the great name of Latour until they are 12 years old, these vines nonetheless produce a wine with the unmistakable earthy body of Pauillac together with the robustness and rigor of youth.

This wine will go for about the price of a second or third growth of Médoc when it is marketed in some six months and is definitely something to watch for.

Thus there were a few valuable lessons to be learned from the Bordeaux Wine Festival, especially for the committee, which, having learned the hard way, will no doubt put on a fine show the next time around.



Keystone.

The main hall at the Bordeaux wine festival.



Giuseppe Bellini and his daughter Mignon in a room of their apartment in Florence with souvenirs from India.

Effect of Young Collectors On the Marketing of Antiques

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—Youth has become so big in the antiques market that the important Antiques Fair in Florence this autumn is making its pitch directly to the young.

The seventh biennial of the largest international antiques fair on the Continent has titled itself the Mostra Antiquaria per i Giovanni. In a trade traditionally geared to money bags of a certain age, the new trend in the buying public has been accepted with delight.

Giuseppe Bellini, the Florentine dealer who is the organizer of the Fair, attributes it to a romantic revolution among the young.

"The move actually has been gaining strength during the past ten years," said Mr. Bellini, in Paris the other day. "You see it in the way youth dresses. Long hair is romantic. Gypsy costumes are romantic. Rebellion is romantic."

'Expression'

"Young married couples want their homes to be an expression against the mechanized world. They crave a personal environment which will be individual. People fighting against standardization are turning toward antiques.

"Only in the old pieces can you feel the hand of the artisan. And sometimes the hand of the artist. It was not uncommon for Michelangelo and Vasari to draw designs for tables. You can usually distinguish a genuine antique from a copy," he said from professional experience, "because the old artisans rarely made a mistake in proportion."

There is a definite style in youth buying, he pointed out. The demand is for the strong, rough, less refined pieces of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Many of them have the simple architectural lines that appeal to contemporary tastes. Unlike the people who used to buy an entire 18th-century interior, today there is *no slavish adoption of the past.*

"Young collectors of modern paintings," he said, "are seeking one or two examples of Gothic or early Renaissance furniture. Those who have decorated their homes with modern furniture are after primitive wooden sculpture and 16th-century bronzes."

For those with collecting in their blood, Mr. Bellini, who makes a trip around the world each year, believes in buying objects of value on their travels. "*Photographs bore your friends and in the end you don't even* look at them yourself. If you acquire art objects on your voyages, only you may know when and where you bought them. But you will have a constant and enjoyable souvenir around you."

The Florence Antiques Fair will be held in the historic Palazzo Strozzi from Sept. 18 to Oct. 17, 1971. Mr. Bellini estimates that a third of the dealers exhibiting are under 35 years of age. It will be more than an exchange mart. Scheduled are round-table discussions with experts, showings of art films. One room will be devoted to a display of private collections on individual themes.

Music in Paris

The Movable Feast

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 1 (IHT).—The Aaron Copland 70th-birthday party, a movable musical feast that has been going on all season, reached Paris last night with the composer conducting the French National Orchestra in four *of his own works.*

A little late, perhaps, since the actual anniversary was last Nov. 14. But very timely for another, hardly less-important anniversary, for it was 50 years ago that Mr. Copland arrived in Paris and began to study at the newly established American School of Music at Fontainebleau and with Nadia Boulanger. He is helping to celebrate the school's anniversary at a concert there Tuesday.

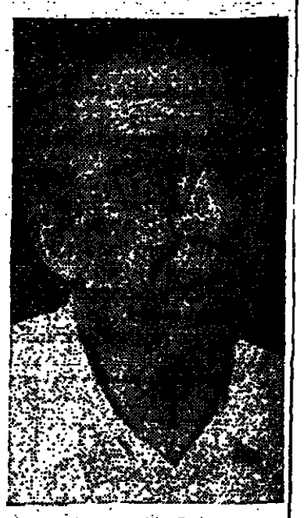
"I was the first student to sign up at the school in Fontainebleau," he said last night. "I was here straight from Brooklyn. I didn't know who Nadia Boulanger was. I thought how nice that there was an American school I could go to."

'First Night'

"My first night in Paris I went to the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées to see the Ballets Suédois—they did a ballet by Milhaud—and I thought, this is Paris. Now here I am again at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. It looks exactly the same."

And last night's concert showed that the composer is exactly the same, too, in the sense that whatever the exterior style—and the program ranged over more than 40 years of his output—Copland has remained Copland, youthful and vigorous, optimistic and thoroughly American.

And, although concerts earlier this season in London and Berlin included the Third Symphony, the Paris program ended with the First Symphony—the purely symphonic version of the Symphony for Organ and Orchestra, composed in the mid-twenties at the instigation of Miss Boulanger,



Aaron Copland
. . . anniversary.

who played the solo part at the first performance in New York in 1925.

Introspective

It was preceded by "Inscape," written four years ago for the New York Philharmonic, in which the introspective mood and the dodecaphonic approach are impregnated with the composer's personal voice.

These were preceded by two more familiar works—the jazzy, 1930-ish Piano Concert, with Noel Lee as the excellent soloist, and the suite from the ballet "Appalachian Spring," full of the rhythmic vitality and lyricism that have put his ballets in the heart of the 20th-century dance repertory.

The orchestra responded nicely to the composer as he plied sidearm cues and danced the rhythms with a vigor that belied his anniversary, and the French-American audience responded with enthusiasm and affection.

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EEC Moves To Monetary Agreements

Ministers Seek Dollar Controls, Flexibility

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, July 1 (NYT).—Despite differences between France and West Germany, the Common Market was moving toward agreement tonight on a plan for reforming its monetary system and at some later stage ending the float of the deutsche mark.

Finance ministers of the six member states were also almost ready to put their seal of approval on a package of anti-dollar controls.

The point of the monetary reform and controls would be to shield member states from excessive dollar flows.

The chief obstacle to the agreement was the conflicting manner of assessing the problem by France and Germany.

But German Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said after a day of talks at a finance ministers' meeting here, "We are not far away."

Added Flexibility

He explained that Bonn does not want to return to a fixed rate for the mark until the monetary system has been altered in a way that would offer protection from surplus dollars. This would mean added flexibility for the system.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said France's principal interest was in getting the mark back to a fixed rate.

Only when the Germans had given satisfaction on the date and conditions of ending the float would France be prepared to accept greater flexibility for the monetary system, he said.

The Germans do not want to name a date because they feel this might generate new speculation.

But signs of give were already apparent. Mr. Schiller told newsmen "We have some horizon in time."

The French, meanwhile, have indicated that they would be prepared to see currency bands widened to provide new monetary flexibility.

After a late-night session the French and German ministers were still unable to come to an agreement.

The six ministers will meet tomorrow and again in late August or early September. There could be some progress on July 6, when President Georges Pompidou goes to Bonn for a summit meeting with Chancellor Willy Brandt.

IMF Meeting

Should the Six adopt a common position on this matter, there would probably be agreement by other industrialized nations, including the United States, by the time of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. The meeting is scheduled for the last week in September.



DIRECTOR—General Electric Silicones-Europe of Holland has named H. Baurmeister director.

* * *

Burmah Oil Co. has named James Alexander Lumsden chairman to succeed the late R. P. Smith. Managing director N.J.D. Williams was given the additional position of chief executive.

* * *

Pirelli General Cable Works has named William Ferde to succeed Stanley Crooks as managing director. Mr. Crooks takes a post with Sté. Internationale Pirelli in Switzerland.

* * *

W.H. M. de Gelsey will resign from the board of Hill Samuel & Co. to become a director of Orion Bank, effective Oct. 1.

* * *

Ian C. Macarthur has been named managing director, service division of RCA Ltd.

New Eurodollar Note Series Set By Washington

WASHINGTON, July 1 (Reuter).—The Treasury announced today it will roll over $1.5 billion of three month Eurodollar certificates maturing on July 9.

The refunding offer, made to overseas branches of U.S. banks which subscribed to the notes, will take the form of three series of certificates of $500 million each maturing in 32, 46 and 67 days.

Rates to be paid on the new certificates will be announced on July 6.

The spacing of the maturities in combination with other similar issues outstanding, is designed to provide a more regular pattern of smaller amounts maturing at bi-weekly intervals, the Treasury said.

The maturity dates are: Aug. 10 and 24 and Sept. 14.

The maturing Eurodollar certificates pay 5 3/8 percent interest.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, July 1 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches fell $3 million in the week ended June 23 to $2,312 billion outstanding, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Dissidents Get Two Seats on Board of IOS

Vesco Slate Elected In Two-Day Meeting

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, July 1 (NYT).—At the end of an acrimonious annual meeting that dragged on for two full days, the management of IOS Ltd. retained control of the Geneva-based financial conglomerate.

But insurgents who waged a proxy fight succeeded in capturing two of the 27-board seats.

Management suffered other setbacks too. An Ontario court issued an order yesterday forbidding management from voting 3.8 million shares held by IOS Stock Option Plan, Ltd. Two new bylaws failed to win the necessary two thirds approval of shareholders. This afternoon, management lost a vote to adjourn the meeting.

The insurgents, led by Morton I. Schlowitz, a 37-year-old former IOS vice-president, said they would ask the Ontario courts, probably next week, to void the announced election results and instead declare them the victors.

Robert L. Vesco, the 35-year-old chairman of IOS and head of International Controls Corp. of New Jersey, said he expected a court fight. "The dissidents presumably will have to justify" to the hundreds of supporters who gave them proxies "why they did not win," Mr. Vesco said after the meeting.

Mr. Vesco, who grew snappish and saracastic as the meeting dragged on, told newsmen that the second annual shareholder meeting of the Canadian-incorporated company had not bolstered public confidence in the IOS group of investment management, mutual fund, insurance, real estate, resources and banking subsidiaries.

Speaking with undisguised bitterness, he called the proxy fight "the most senseless waste of time and money that I have ever seen by any group."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

French Firms to Transfer Shares

St.-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson (SGPM) has agreed to transfer its 39.11 percent holding in Pechiney-St.-Gobain to Rhône-Poulenc, which already owns 50.88 percent, according to a joint announcement. Subject to shareholder approval, the transfer will be carried out before the end of this year. In exchange, SGPM will receive 1,063,334 shares of Rhône-Poulenc, representing between 5.5 and 6 percent of the capital, and Rhône-Poulenc's 50 percent interest in their joint Sté. du Verre Textile.

GM, Argentina Sign Train Pact

General Motors is to supply 250 electric diesel locomotives to the state-owned Argentine railroad monopoly at a price that will reportedly exceed $100 million. At least 200 of the locomotives will be manufactured in Argentina. The agreement with GM was the first major contract awarded under Argentina's $800 million railroad modernization program. Some $75 million of the total cost is to be provided by international financial organizations. Sources said GM will have chief responsibility for production, but that about 140 Argentine enterprises also will participate. GM manufactures automobiles in Argentina, but has not previously produced railroad equipment.

U.S. Airline Lets Options Expire

United Air Lines is allowing options to purchase five more DC-10 aircraft from McDonnell Douglas to expire. This further reduces the dwindling potential order backlog for the $16.5 million wide-bodied jet—the sole competitor of Lockheed Aircraft's L-1011 Tristar. The move leaves United with options on ten DC10s, all for delivery in 1974. United previously permitted 15 other options to expire. Its remaining ten options expire in 1972.

Renault Leads French Exports

State-owned Renault was again France's biggest exporter last year with exports totaling 4.33 billion francs, up 44 percent from 1969, Entreprise, a business magazine, reports. Rhône-Poulenc was second with 3.05 billion francs, up 14 percent, followed by the state-run Air France with 2.64 billion, up 12 percent. Chrysler-France was the biggest exporter among foreign-owned firms with 1.76 billion francs, up 7 percent, followed by IBM-France with 1.56 billion francs, up 54 percent.

N.Y. Prices Edge Up Despite Profit-Taking

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange settled for a small gain today after Tuesday and Wednesday produced the best back-to-back advance of 1971.

Several glamour issues that posted highs this week ran into profit-taking. Polaroid fell 2 1/2 to 113 1/2. International Flavors & Fragances sagged 3 1/4 to 76 3/4.

The Dow Jones industrial average, showing modest gains throughout the session, rose 1.89 to 893.03. Its aggregate advance over the two previous trading days exceeded 18.

A number of Wall Street analysts expressed the opinion that the market is building the base for a summer rally to get under way within the next few weeks.

The approach of the long Independence Day weekend put a damper on trading. Turnover slowed to 13.09 million shares from yesterday's 15.41 million. Stock exchanges will be closed next Monday in observance of the holiday.

Travelers Corp. the insurance giant, snared first place on the active list as it finished without change, 36 1/8.

RCA Corp., down 1 3/4, to 36 1/4 was the largest loser on the active roster. Trading was halted for the day in RCA shortly after three o'clock, but the Big Board gave no reason for its action.

Norton Simon, the best performer among the 15 most heavily-traded stocks, rose 2 5/8 to 53 7/8. The company said this week it was discussing the sale of the trade-book and magazine operations of McCall Publishing, a subsidiary.

Boise Cascade, which said it is discussing the possible purchase of Saturday Review magazine from Norton Simon, declined 1 5/8 to 27 7/8.

Meanwhile, a general improvement in corporate earnings for the newly-ended second quarter was cited by Wall Street analysts as a springboard for the anticipated summer rally.

Better-acting blue chips included Du Pont, up 1 1/4 to 140 1/2, and Johns-Manville, up 1 5/8 to 40 1/2. Advancing by fractions were Alcoa, Owens-Illinois, Union Carbide, Texaco and Sears, Roebuck.

Eastman Kodak, however, dropped 1 1/2 to 76 1/8. Both General Motors and American Telephone gave up fractions.

Marriott Corp., which has been the subject of research recommendations recently, rose 2 1/8 to 46 1/2 after reaching a high at 47.

The American Stock Exchange index rose .01 to 25.49. However, declining issues led advances 444 to 376 with 277 issues unchanged. Volume fell to 2,724,000 shares from 3,768,000 shares yesterday.

Canadian Holiday

All Canadian financial markets were closed Thursday, Dominion Day.

Nixon to Meet Steel Officials

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon will meet with company and union officials of the steel industry next Tuesday—when contract talks are due to resume.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler described the meeting as a "different approach" for the President, but he declined to say what Mr. Nixon would tell them.

Observers said this is Mr. Nixon's most personal intervention yet in a labor-management dispute.

While it is not clear how much his move will affect the steel talks, it puts other industries on notice that the President is pursuing a more activist role than before.

The aerospace, coal and longshore industries, whose contracts come up for negotiation later this year, now are on notice that Mr. Nixon may be calling them to the White House too.

Steel contracts expire Aug. 1, after which the United Steelworkers of America will be free to strike.

It is widely assumed that the steelworkers will not accept less than what was won earlier this year from aluminum and can companies—a 31 percent wage increase over three years and a guaranteed cost-of-living escalator in the second and third years.

Montedison Shareholders Meet

Cefis Control and Huge Writeoffs Approved

MILAN, July 1 (AP-DJ).—In two stormy sessions, shareholders of Montecatini Edison effectively handed formal control of the big chemical group today to a management dominated by active and former executives of various state holding companies.

In a meeting following the regular annual meeting, shareholders confirmed Eugenio Cefis, ex-president of the state hydrocarbons group, as head of Montedison.

The new board is dominated by former and current executives of the hydrocarbons group, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano and other state groups.

Board Reduced

As expected there will be no representatives on the new board from Fiat or Industrie Pirelli, two members of the controlling consortium that have been most outspoken in their opposition to the growth of government influence in the past two years. The board also has been reduced to 21 members from 25.

Despite the makeup of the new management, Mr. Cefis asserted non-governmental interests will be paramount in the direction of the concern.

Shareholders also approved a massive writeoff to permit the company to post a 1970 profit. For the first time ever, there will be no dividend, due to the writeoff and the generally weak condition of the company.

Share Price Falls

Montedison shares reached a record low on the Milan Stock Exchange today. Prices fell to 711 lire, down 21 lire from the previous low and far below the record high of 1,148 lire posted on April 10, 1970.

As previously announced, Montedison posted a profit, after the writeoff, of 47.3 billion lire ($75.7 million), compared with a 1969 profit of 41.37 billion lire.

The writeoff totaled 60.5 billion lire ($96.8 million), and was covered in the balance sheet by a like sum from a special reserve, which was also used to build the group's depreciation fund and writeoff losses of some affiliates. Altogether, 141.7 billion lire were withdrawn from the fund.

Mr. Cefis warned shareholders that the continued need to write off unproductive plants will probably depress net income again this year, and early in 1972.

But he said that with the shedding of unprofitable subsidiaries, the long-rang outlook for the company is good.

Proxmire Offers 'Tougher' Lockheed Bill

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., a critic of the Nixon administration's bill to assist Lockheed Aircraft Corp., introduced his own "tough" substitute bill today.

The Proxmire bill would authorize a federal loan-guarantee program for use only to prevent a business failure that the Federal Reserve Board determined would likely start a broad-scale financial panic affecting the entire economy, Sen. Proxmire said.

Among other stringent requirements that would have to be met to get aid under the bill is that a concern would have to replace its top management to qualify for a guarantee.

The pending Nixon bill, in the Senate Banking Committee, would authorize up to $250 million in loan guarantees for Lockheed.

The House Banking and Currency Committee announced that it is postponing its scheduled July 8 hearing on the bill until July 13 because of a Senate decision yesterday to consider broader legislation.

Lockheed and its customers have said that their financial condition dictates that an indication of congressional action will be needed sometime in August.

However, Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House committee, said "Development of a complete record must take precedent over an arbitrary deadline set by the administration, Lockheed and the British government."

Cunard, 'Mystery Bidder' Terminate Takeover Talks

LONDON, July 1 (UPI).—The "mystery bidder" for the world-famous Cunard Steamship Co. dropped out of the takeover race today, leaving the field clear for Cunard's other suitor, Trafalgar House Investments.

Cunard announced on Tuesday that it was holding talks with an unnamed bidder. A one-line statement from the company today said these discussions "have been discontinued."

The announcement made no mention of the £24 million ($57.6 million) bid yesterday by Trafalgar after it bought up Slater Walker Securities' holding in Cunard.

The purchase gave the investment firm a 21 percent stake in Cunard and left Australian millionaire Jim Slater of Slater Walker with a £750,000 profit on the sale.

Share Price Soars

Cunard shares, which were selling at 136 pence when the first takeover bid was announced, soared to 187 1/2 pence on the London Stock Exchange today but fell back slightly at the end of trading to 180.

Trafalgar shares lost ground, but this was before Cunard's announcement of the anonymous bidder's withdrawal.

Many financial observers believed the unnamed bidder was Maxwell Joseph, of the Grand Metropolitan Hotels group, who holds a seat on Cunard's board.

But the Grand Hotels group said today it is making a bid of £34 million for Truman Hanbury Buxton, a major brewery, and financial sources said it was unlikely that the group would bid for the brewery and Cunard at the same time.

Big Board Sues to Retrieve Aid to Liquidated Brokerage

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange filed a $5 million damage suit in Federal District Court here yesterday against the partners of Orvis Brothers & Co. and against Haskins & Sells, one of the nation's leading public accounting firms.

Orvis is one of the exchange member firms that toppled into liquidation last year and required $5 million from the Big Board's special trust fund to protect customers against losses.

Haskins & Sells audited the Orvis books. Among other things, the exchange charges that the firm was negligent and violated generally accepted accounting principles and auditing standards. An immediate denial of the charges was issued by Haskins & Sells.

Investigating Others

Ten days ago the Big Board disclosed it had accepted $200,000 from Main, Lafrentz & Co., another accounting firm, in settlement of charges arising from the failure of Fusz-Schmelzle & Co.

Exchange officials are known to be investigating the accounting at most of the member firms that toppled in last year's financial crisis in Wall Street to determine whether the scope of liability should be expanded.

The suit alleges that the Orvis partners did not maintain the firm's books and records in conformity with federal requirements and NYSE rules and that they "took steps to conceal the true financial condition of the organization by recording fictitious transactions with nonexistent entities."

The suit alleges that the accounting firm's audit of Orvis for 1969 had showed a net capital of $2,565,000 when the firm's actual net capital totaled no more than $381,000 and its aggregate indebtedness exceeded its capital by at least 7,550 percent. It contended that the accounting firm's audits for 1968 and 1969 were "so wilfully deficient or grossly negligent" that Haskins & Sells knew or should have known that its reports did not present fairly the financial position of Orvis.

VW Sees '71 Profits Down

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen expects its earnings situation to worsen in 1971, though production and sales should improve, Kurt Lotz, chairman, told the annual meeting today.

In 1970, VW's profit fell 42 percent to 190.4 million deutsche marks ($52.05 million) from 333 million DM a year earlier. Because of better results at subsidiaries abroad, consolidated group earnings fell only about 20 percent.

The decline contrasted with a sharp rise in worldwide sales, which climbed to 15.79 billion DM from 13.93 billion in 1969.

"The discrepancy between the development of production and sales on one side and the earnings trend on the other will continue this year," Mr. Lotz said.

He also hinted broadly at a reduction in the 1971 dividend. Maintaining an unchanged dividend of 9.25 DM per share in 1970 despite lower profit should not be interpreted as meaning that in 1971 this will be repeated, he said.

In the first half of 1971, production and sales rose 6 percent from the like 1970 period, Mr. Lotz said without giving figures.

Top U.S. Businessmen Urge Social Awareness

By Michael C. Jansen

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—A group of the country's top business leaders yesterday urged that U.S. corporations voluntarily channel more of their resources and income into a wide range of social programs.

The alternative, they said, is to face a loss of public support and increased pressure and regulation from consumer groups and the government.

The comments were made in a 74-page report released after a five-year period of preparation by the Committee for Economic Development, a research and educational organization composed of business leaders and university presidents.

No Details

Although they stopped short of detailing how companies should carry out their social responsibilities, the executives made one of the most powerful collective statements on the subject to come from the business community.

One reason for the long lag between the initiation of the study in 1966 and its publication was the rapidly changing social framework in which business has been operating. There also was considerable internal controversy over the report's wording and conclusions, however.

Fourteen of the 59 committee members who participated in the preparation submitted memoranda of comment, reservation or dissent, and three more of them voted to disapprove of the statement.

A Touchy Subject

The subject of diverting even short-term profits to social causes is a touchy one in the business community, and one strongly held dissenting view was expressed by Sidney J. Weinberg jr., partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co., who noted that "business cannot for long allow social involvement to dilute substantially economic-profit performance."

The report, taking a middle road, stressed what it called the "enlightened self-interest" of corporations to "promote the public welfare in a positive way."

It noted that not only can companies produce profitable products that help cope with social problems, but also "it is in the interest of business to help reduce the mounting costs of welfare, crime, disease and waste of human potential—a good part of which business pays for."

The closest the report came to recommending a specific course of action was to list several dozen social activities presently being pursued by corporations. They ranged from direct financial aid to schools to installing pollution-abatement equipment.

The report also recommended a consortium method of cooperative effort in which groups of corporations could provide improved educational, medical or cultural benefits for their communities.

Company Reports

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First Half	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	359.58	376.33
Profits (millions)	11.87	10.95
Per Share	0.31	0.23

Hammermill Paper

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	87.34	86.96
Profits (millions)	1.74	3.55
Per Share	0.26	0.60
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	169.91	173.08
Profits (millions)	4.08	6.32
Per Share	0.41	1.06

Interco

First Half	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	404.28	358.29
Profits (millions)	14.55	12.96
Per Share	1.48	1.33

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
18¼	13	AbacusF .50g	14	16	16	16	16	
85⅝	63½	AbbtLb 1.10	256	64⅞	65½	64⅞	65½	+ ⅝
60	45¼	ACF Ind 2.40	3	55½	56⅛	55½	56	+ ¾
17½	13	AcmeClev .80	15	13½	14	13½	14	+ ¾
58	42½	Acme Mkt 2b	23	58⅛	58¼	57½	57¾	— ¼
14¼	12¼	AdmsEx .76g	19	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅛	11⅝	Ad Millis .20	19	13	13	12½	12½	— ½
49¼	23⅞	Address .45g	188	43⅝	44⅛	43	43	— 1
21	8	Admiral	78	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
62½	45⅞	AetnaLfe 1.60	202	59	59⅝	59	57⅜	+ ⅛
61½	39¼	AetnaLf pf 2	1	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
12¼	8⅛	Aguirre Co	52	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅞
52⅞	40	Aileen Inc	4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
22¼	20½	Aileen Inc wi	2	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod .20b	15	54½	55⅛	54½	55⅛	+ ⅜
26½	20⅝	AirRed .40g	91	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	AJ Industries	47	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
46¾	34¼	Akzona 1a	42	43	43¼	42½	43	— ¼
17⅞	15⅜	Ala Gas 1.10	7	15¼	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Alaska Inters	30	21¾	21⅞	20¾	20¾	— ¾
45	28⅝	AlbertoC .32	37	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30¾	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	Albertsns .36	15	12	12⅛	12	12	
24⅛	21⅜	Alcan Alum 1	172	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22	
24¼	17½	AlcoStand .30	26	19½	19½	19½	19½	
31⅛	22⅜	Alexnrds .30r	13	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¾
17⅛	12½	AllAmLf .24g	22	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
18½	11¼	Alleg Cp .10g	25	14¼	14⅝	14	14	— ½
32½	23⅛	AllegLud 1.40	70	24	24	23	23	— ⅞
45¾	37¼	AllegLud pf 3	6	38½	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
25⅛	19½	AllegPw 1.36	73	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅝	Allied Ch 1.20	102	32⅜	32⅜	31¾	32.....	
38⅜	26¼	Alld Main .40	13	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
28⅞	23	AlldMills .75	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16	Allied Pd .68	10	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17	
49¾	44	AlliedPd pf 3	2	46	46	45½	45½	+ ⅜
37¾	26⅝	AlliedStr 1.40	30	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼	— ⅛
70	6½	Allied Super	24	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19¾	13¾	AllisCh .15g	427	14¼	14¼	13¾	14	
27½	20½	AllrigtAul .60	10	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	— ⅛
19¾	15	Alpha P Com	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
70	56¼	Alcoa 1.80	59	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¾
31¼	25⅝	AmalSug 1.60	22	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	
16¾	11½	AMBAC .50	16	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	
25⅛	21¼	Amer Es 1.20	7	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
71⅜	43⅛	AmHess .15d	163	70⅜	71½	70¼	70¼	— ¼
157¾	95¼	AmeH pf3.50	63	156	157⅜	155¾	157	+ 1⅝
71¼	53½	AAirFltr .80	88	67⅞	70	67⅞	69⅛	+ 1⅝
37⅝	21⅞	Am Airlin .80	987	27	27⅛	26¼	26¼	
25	16	ABaker .15g	3	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
49¾	40⅝	A Brnds 2.30	261	45⅝	45⅞	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
48	25	AmBdcst 1.20	127	44¼	45¼	44⅝	45	+ ½
45⅞	34⅝	Am Can 2.20	288	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	+ ⅛
29½	25	A Can pf1.75	8	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
10⅝	7	Am Cement	40	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
30⅝	24	A Chain 1.60	9	26	26¼	26	26	
26¾	21⅞	ACrySug 1.40	5	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	32	A Cyan 1.25	482	32¾	33⅛	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
49¾	28¾	ADistTel .20g	87	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	— ½
10⅝	7⅜	Am DualVest	17	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅝	ADuaVt pf.64	21	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
32¾	27⅛	AmElPw 1.70	595	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28¾	
14⅝	5⅜	Am Exp Ind	79	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
62	25	Am Exp pf	z170	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
28	24⅞	AGnBdF .97g	14	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
24	16	A Genins .50	227	21⅜	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	A Gnin pf1.80	21	31	31¾	31	31⅝	+ 1⅛
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	7	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅜
79⅝	70	A Home 1.70	154	76½	77⅞	76½	77¾	+ 1¼
118¾	104⅝	A Home pf 2	31	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	+ 1¼
38⅞	30⅝	Am Hosp .26	182	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
19⅞	13	AmInvst .25g	43	16⅝	16¾	16½	16½	
38	23½	ASMedical .12	123	32¾	33½	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
37¾	32	A MilClx 1.40	141	33¾	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ½
106⅞	89½	A MilClx pf 4	1	99	99	99	99	— 1
9	5⅞	Am Motors	95	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
43⅛	36	ANatGas 2.20	72	37½	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅜
66¼	41½	A ResDv .04g	92	57¼	58¼	57¼	58⅛	+ 1⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Am Seat .72	4	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	
35	25¼	Am Ship .60b	198	31½	32⅞	30⅞	32⅞	+ 1⅝
		AmShip rt	785	1 3-32	1 11-32	1 3-32	1 11-32	
28¾	23⅝	A Smelt 1.90	141	25⅛	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
53⅞	41¾	AmSoAfr .7	22	44	44⅝	43¾	44⅝	+ 1⅛
32¼	19⅝	Am Stand .40	255	22½	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
91	73¼	A Std pf4.75	6	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¾
27¾	22½	Am Steril .48	44	25	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8¼	AT&T wt	187	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
53⅞	44	Am T&T 2.60	1235	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	— ¼
⅜	¼	AmT&T rt	7018	¼	17-64	¼	¼	
57⅞	55½	Am TT pf wt	315	55½	55¾	55¼	55⅝	
17	13	AWatWk .60	21	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
18	15¼	AWW 5pf1.25	z300	16½	16½	16½	16½	
24¼	20¾	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z1530	22½	22½	22	22½	— ½
23	17⅞	Ameron .60	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
18½	14¼	Ametek .60a	11	15⅛	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
40	27⅞	AMF Inc .90	388	38⅝	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	+ ½
37⅜	34½	Amfac .60	63	37½	37⅛	37	37⅛	
73⅛	54	AMP Inc .64	14	71¼	71¼	71	71	+ ¼
10⅜	7⅛	AmpPgh .27g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
25⅜	16½	Ampex Corp	344	19	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ¾
45	34⅝	Amstar 1.70	81	39⅝	39⅝	38¾	39¼	— ¼
62¾	47½	Amstr pf2.65	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— 1½
10⅛	9	Amstar pf.68	5	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	29½	Amsted 1.60	3	36½	36½	36½	36½	
9⅞	6	Amtel .20	17	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
23¾	13⅜	Anaconda 1	206	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
40	33	Anch Hock 1	13	35¾	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ½
23	16⅜	Ancorp .48b	12	17¼	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
47	36½	And Clay 1.20	36	47	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
18½	13¼	ApacheCp .25	55	14¾	14¾	14	14	— ⅝
36⅝	23¾	ApcoO 1.29f	33	24⅛	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Apeco Cp .16	150	12½	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
25⅞	20	APL Corp	11	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
22	17⅛	APL pf C1.06	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅝	APL pf B.50	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
142½	117	ARA Svc 1.06	18	141	141¾	139½	140	— 1
26¼	15¾	Arcata .07g	44	18⅛	18½	17½	17½	— ⅜
48¾	33	Arch Dan 1	18	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅞
25	19⅝	Ariz PSv 1.08	43	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
13	7¾	Arlans D Str	114	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
18⅛	12	Arlen RltyDv	138	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
23⅛	17⅛	Armco Stl 1	163	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
30	26½	Armc pf 2.10	7	27¼	27½	27	27¼	+ ½
65¾	54	Armr pf4.75	z100	63⅛	63¾	63⅛	63¾	
39¾	31½	Armst Ck .80	39	35⅝	35⅝	34½	35	— ⅛
63¾	54	ArmCk pf3.75	z70	54	54	54	54	
40	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	13	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅜
24½	17⅛	Aro Corp .90	13	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
36½	25	Arvin Ind 1	26	32	32⅜	32	32⅛	+ ⅜
30½	22⅜	Ashld Oil 1.20	76	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Assd Brew	29	8⅛	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ¼
57½	40	Assd DG 1.20	141	52⅞	53	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅜
35	30⅛	Asd Sp 1.20b	1	32	32	32	32	+ ⅜
14⅜	9½	Assd Transp	36	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
21¾	13⅜	Athlone .10g	3	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl 1.36	42	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
100	88	AtlCE pf5.87	x1	88	88	88	88	+ 1½
78¼	61⅛	Atl Richfld 2	262	73¼	73⅜	72	72	— 1¼
61	51½	AtlRch pf3.75	z40	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
130¼	105¼	Atl Rich pf 3	1	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ 1½
58⅝	49⅝	AtlRch pf2.80	36	55	55½	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
37⅝	22⅛	Atlas Chem 1	39	36	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	
3½	2⅛	Atlas Corp	59	3	3⅛	3	3	
14¼	6⅝	ATO Inc .08a	80	11⅛	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
63½	43⅝	Autom Data	32	63⅝	64¾	63½	64⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Automtn Ind	156	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	Avco Corp	54	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Avco Cp wt	68	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
45	37¼	Avco pf3.20	15	39	39½	39	39¼	
35⅞	30½	Avery Pd .20	41	31½	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅝
15⅝	8¼	Avnet In .07g	110	12⅞	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
110⅜	82⅛	Avon Pd 1.30	105	110⅛	112	110⅝	110⅝	
23½	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	94	23	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅜

B

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
34⅝	28	Balt GE 1.82	284	31⅛	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
72½	59⅝	Balt pf B4.50	250	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ 1½
15	7½	Bangor Punt	30	11⅝	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Bang pf1.25	3	17	17	17	17	
39	25⅞	Bk ofCal 1.34	10	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	
52	41	Bank of NY 2	19	41½	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
72¼	53⅝	Bank Tr 2.84	79	54¼	54⅞	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
55	42⅝	BarberOil 1t	16	48⅛	49½	48⅛	49½	+ 1¼
59⅝	44	Bard CR .25a	8	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅝	Basic Inc .80	8	11¼	11¼	11	11	
19⅞	11¼	Bates Mfg	20	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
24½	15⅝	Bates Mf pf 1	7	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ¾
35½	22⅝	Bathind .20	81	34¼	34⅞	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
147	46⅝	BauschLb .80	464	122¾	125	122¾	124	+ 1¾
33⅝	25½	Baxt Lab .11	134	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32	+ ¼
12¾	9⅝	Bayk Cig .50	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
52⅝	40¼	Bearings 1	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
42¼	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	195	42⅝	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
97¼	82⅝	Beat F pf2.70	9	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	+ 2¼
46½	26⅝	Beckman .50	29	38⅛	39	38½	38¾	+ ½
47	33¼	Bect Dick .30	173	35	35⅝	34¾	35¼	+ ½
21⅝	12	BeechAir .60	9	17⅝	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
24¼	16½	BelcoPet .50b	315	16¾	18	16⅝	18	+ 1⅜
29¼	23½	Belden 1.60	2	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
28¾	16¼	BeldngH .60b	45	28¼	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	+ 1⅝
53	32⅛	Bell How .60	134	49⅝	50¼	49¼	49¼	+ 1¼
15¼	9⅛	Bell Intrcon	43	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
22¾	16	Bemis Co .40	14	18	18¾	18	18¾	+ 1
40	25½	Bendix 1.60	252	40	40½	39⅞	40½	+ ⅝
63	48¼	Bendix pf 3	7	64½	64½	64	64	+ 1
64⅞	51⅝	BenefiCp 1.60	793	55¼	56⅛	54⅞	55	— ⅝
192	155	Benefw pf5.50	1	164½	164½	164½	164½	— 6
62	53½	Benefi pf4.50	z10	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
99½	80½	Benefi pf4.30	9	88½	89	88	88	+ ¼
35⅝	31	Benfi 5pf 2.50	z70	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
10	6⅛	Benguet	95	7½	7½	7	7⅛	— ¼
		Benguet fn	6	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
13⅝	7⅜	Berkey Pho	51	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
24½	20⅛	Beth Stl 1.20	286	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
77½	56	Black Dk .88	113	75	77⅛	75	77⅛	+ 2⅛
24⅝	16	BlairJohn .48	12	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
28¼	20	Bliss Laug 1	6	22⅝	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
35½	30⅛	Block HR .24	281	31¼	31¾	31	31½	— ¾
78½	53⅝	Blue Bell 1.20	238	68	69¼	68	68	+ ⅜
21½	14	Bobbie Brks	56	15½	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
25¼	14⅝	Boeing Co .40	150	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
49⅝	25½	BoisCas .25b	377	29⅝	29½	27⅝	27⅝	— 1⅝
16½	8	Bond Ind	7	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
30⅝	24⅞	Borden 1.20	189	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
32¼	26⅛	BorgWar 1.25	72	27¾	29⅛	27¾	29	+ ⅞
13⅛	8⅞	Borman .10p	65	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
40⅞	35½	BosEdis 2.36	115	36¾	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
115⅝	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z210	111	111	111	111	+ 1¼
17¾	9⅞	Bourns Inc	8	15	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Branif Airw	608	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ½
33⅝	31⅝	BriggSt n1.40	42	32⅝	34	32⅝	34	+ 1
70⅝	60	Brist My 1.20	302	64½	65⅛	64½	64½	+ ⅛
50	41⅛	BristMy pf 2	16	42	42	42	42	
15¼	10⅛	BritPet .30g	96	14⅜	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
		BrPet fn.30g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
48⅝	34⅝	Bdwy Hale 1	152	41¼	41½	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
58½	43½	BdwyHal pf 2	12	49	49	49	49	
39⅛	31½	BrkwyGls .70	23	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
27⅝	23⅝	BklynUG 1.72	11	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	
11⅝	4⅞	Brown Co	15	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅞	10⅝	BwnShrp .20	43	11½	11½	11	11	— ⅜
42	33⅝	BwnShoe 1.50	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
35⅛	18⅝	Brunswk .12	119	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅜	Bucy Er 1.20	54	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
15	10⅛	Budd Co	33	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
65	52	Budd Co pf 5	z100	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	— 1½
10½	6⅞	Budget Ind	32	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
43⅝	34½	BuffForg 1.20	25	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅞
27⅝	20½	BulovaW .60	49	23	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
17¼	9⅝	Bunkr Ramo	536	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	32¼	BunkR pf1.50	9	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ 1⅛
49⅝	36¼	Burl Ind 1.40	208	37⅝	38¼	37½	38	+ ⅝
48⅝	33½	BurlNor .75g	240	44⅞	45	44¼	44⅝	
8¼	6⅝	BurlNor pf.55	30	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
26½	18¼	Burndy 70	35	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	
139½	104½	Burrghs .60	223	129	131½	129	131⅝	+ 2⅝
15¼	10⅝	Bush Univ	16	11⅝	12	1⅞	2	+ ¼

C

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
50⅝	40¾	Cabot Cp .70	7	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47½	— ¼
3⅝	8	Cadence Ind	22	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Cal Financ	35	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
16½	10	Callahn Xng	73	13	13½	12⅝	13	
35	26	CampRLk .45	13	27	27	27	27	
34⅝	29⅞	Camp Sp 1.10	225	35	35⅝	34¾	34⅞	+ ¼
40	33	CanSguRy 3	z10	35	35	35	35	+ 1
9	6⅝	Cdn Brew .40	12	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	
78½	63½	CdnPac 3.25g	5	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
19½	14⅝	CanalR 1.10	17	17⅝	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
48½	29	Cap C Bdcte	36	46	46⅞	46	46⅛	+ ¼
79¾	48¼	Carbrun 1.50	30	63⅛	63¾	63⅛	63¼	— ¼
19⅞	14¼	Carlisle .60	10	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
72	60½	CaroC&Oh 5	z200	68	68	68	68	
29⅞	22¼	Caro PLt 1.46	350	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
24⅞	19⅝	Carp Tec 1.20	41	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¾
40⅝	32½	CarrierCp .60	504	37	37	36½	36½	— ½
19¼	14¼	CartWal .40a	40	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
27	17⅝	CastleCke .60	115	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
54¼	42¼	CaterTr 1.40	540	48⅞	49⅛	48⅝	48¾	
7½	4¼	CCI Corp	29	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31	18	Ceco Corp .90	12	28¾	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅞
78⅝	62⅛	CelaneseCp 2	56	74½	75½	74½	75½	+ 1½
65⅝	57½	Celan pfA4.50	1	58	58	58	58	— ¼
51½	36½	Cenco Ins .30	39	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	— ⅜
27	20⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	13	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
29¼	23¼	CenIllLt 1.56	226	25½	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
69	61	CnIllLt pf4.50	z100	63	63	63	63	— ¼
22⅝	18¼	CenIlPS 1.20	51	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
26⅞	21⅛	CentLaEl 1	40	24	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
21¼	18	CenMPw 1.20	34	19⅛	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
51⅞	43½	CenISWst 2	81	49	49⅝	49	49	+ ¼
27¼	22¼	Cent Soya 1	41	25¼	25½	25⅛	25¼	
22⅞	17	CenTelUt .90	55	19⅛	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅞	Cerro Cp .80	34	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
34¼	23½	Cert-teed .80	46	29⅝	29¾	29¼	29½	+ ½
33⅝	23⅛	Cert-ted pf.90	2	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	17½	CessnaAir .60	86	24⅝	25	24⅛	24¾	
25⅛	17⅝	CFI Stl .80a	6	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
9	5	Chadbrn Inc	50	5⅛	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
37½	29½	ChampS 1.20	91	37¼	37½	37	37	— ¼
44⅛	35⅛	Charter NY 2	61	35	35½	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
61⅝	48⅛	ChaseManh 2	103	49½	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
54¾	32¼	ChsMT 1.73g	43	52¾	53	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅛
15¾	7⅝	Chelsea .24	19	13	13	12¾	12¾	
30⅞	20	Chemetron 1	14	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	
70⅝	55	ChemNY 2.88	80	56¾	57	56½	56½	
67⅝	53	Ches Ohio 4	16	61	61⅛	60⅝	60⅝	— ½
57⅝	44½	Chesbgh 1.04	61	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅝	Chi East Ill	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	10¼	ChiMil SPP	10	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
36	2½	Chi Mil SP pf	3	32	32	31½	31½	— ¼
45¼	36	ChiPneuT 2	85	40¾	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
26	15¾	ChRIP ct UP	1	19	19	19	19	
25½	15⅜	Ch RI ct NW	12	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
12½	8	ChocFull .10d	116	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
9⅞	6⅛	Chris Craft	84	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20½	14½	ChrisCft cvpf	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	
12	6	ChrisCft prpf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
24g6	18	Chromall .60	36	20½	20¾	20½	20½	
33⅝	24½	Chryslr .60	963	27⅝	27¾	27	27	— ⅜
14¾	12¼	Chrysler wt	170	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	
24⅛	19¼	CI Mtg .99g	142	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
25½	20¾	CinnBell 1.30	21	21¼	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
29½	24	Cinn GE 1.56	93	25⅜	25⅞	25½	25½	
122¼	114½	CinG pf9.30	z130	116½	116½	116½	116½	
75	67	CinG pf4.75	z200	69½	½	69½	69½	+ ½
64	57	CinGE pf 4	z200	59	59½	59	59½	+ 2
48½	39⅛	CinMilac 1.40	13	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ½
47¼	40⅝	CIT Finl 2	726	41¾	42¾	41½	42½	+ ¾
107	100	CIT pf5.50B	1	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ 3
49⅝	41½	CitiesSvc 2.20	153	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	— ½
25⅝	17⅛	City Inv .50	264	22½	2 ⅞	22	22	—
43¾	31	CityInv pf B2	57	39¾	40½	39½	39½	— ½
48⅝	36	Clark Eq 1.40	34	46¼	47¼	46	47	+ ¾
79½	57	Clev Cliff 1.80	5	67	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	+ ¼
42¾	33¾	ClevElIll 2.24	66	36⅝	37¼	36¾	37	+ ⅛
27⅛	20	CluettPea .90	15	21½	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
20¼	16	CluettP pf 1	1	16	16	16	16	
24⅞	17½	gcna finl .50	112	22¾	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
32⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	31	30⅛	30⅞	30	30	— ½
56¾	45⅛	Coast St Gas	407	52	52⅞	52	52⅞	+ ⅞
62¾	50	CstSGs pf1.19	7	57	57½	57	57½	+ 1
105	81¾	CocaCol 1.58	197	102⅞	103⅛	102¾	103½	+ ⅞
44½	25¾	Coca Btlg .66	43	43	43	41½	41½	— 1¼
25	22⅝	ColdwBk .20e	105	25	25	24¾	24⅝	
32⅝	21¼	Colecoin .08b	99	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
50⅞	43⅛	Colg Pal 1.40	45	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
61	5.	Colg P pf3.50	z200	52	52	51	51	— 2½
26¼	23¾	CollinsAlk .56	15	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
40½	33¼	ColonS 1.40a	81	35¾	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
38⅞	30¼	Cololntst 1.60	12	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
49½	43	Colo Sou pf 4	z200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— 1
25⅛	16⅝	Colt Ind 1	139	18⅝	18⅝	18½	[illegible]	+ ⅜
55⅞	45¼	Colt In pf4.25	15	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅞
24¾	19¼	Colt In pf1.60	4	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅝
47½	30⅛	CBS 1.40b	110	45¼	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅛
40¾	33⅝	Colu Gas 1.76	131	36	36⅝	36	36	+ ¼
17⅞	10¼	ColuPict .42f	106	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
32½	25½	ColSoOh 1.80	8	27½	28	27½	28	+ ¾
70½	49	CmbEn 1.40	110	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
63½	45¾	CmbE pf1.70	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¾
40⅞	17	ComISolv .40	44	27¼	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
43⅞	34½	ComwE 2.20b	223	38	39⅛	37⅞	38⅞	+ 1⅛
16¾	13⅝	ComwEd wt	789	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
122⅝	113⅝	ComE pf9.44	19	115¼	115¼	115	115¼	
24¾	23½	ComE pf1.90	95	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24¾	
27½	22	ComE pf1.42	16	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
19½	14½	Comw Oil .60	135	15	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
33½	25⅝	ComO pf1.72	22	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26	⅛+
17⅛	9	Comput Sci	92	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
45¾	25½	Comptg Soft	218	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36½	
84½	49⅝	Comsat .50	173	69⅝	71½	68¾	70⅜	+ 1⅛
26¾	23⅝	Cone Mills 1	32	21⅝	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞	+ 1¼
33¼	23	ConnMt 1.31g	36	31⅜	31⅜	31	31¼	— ⅛
29	15⅛	Conrac .40	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
29	24⅞	Con Edis 1.80	109	25⅛	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	+ ¼
91¼	82	Con Edis pf 6	2	84	84	84	84	
72½	63½	Con Edis pf 5	18	64	64	63½	3¼	— ½
48¼	39⅝	Con Fds 1.20	128	45⅝	46½	45⅝	45⅞	+ ¾
117	100	Con Fd pf4.50	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ 1
37⅞	30⅛	Con Freght 1	88	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	
8⅝	5¼	Con Leasing	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33	28	ConNatG 1.88	53	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
37⅜	29⅝	Cons Power 2	87	31	31⅛	30⅝	30¾	— ½
97	95½	ConPw pf7.45	2	95⅝	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	— ⅛
72	63	ConPw pf4.52	z150	63½	63¾	63½	63¾	— ½
73	60	ConPw pf45.0	z170	61	61¼	61	61	
19¼	13⅛	Cont Air Lin	53	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
45¼	36⅛	Cont Can 1.60	121	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
66¾	60	Ct Can pf4.25	z100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
11¼	7⅛	Cont Cop .15g	26	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
49¾	36¼	Contl Corp 2	112	47	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
51⅞	41⅛	Ct Cp pfA2.50	28	49⅞	52	49⅞	51½	+ 1½
50¼	42	Ct Cp pfB2.50	18	48½	50	48½	49½	+ 1¾
36¼	21¾	ConIllR 1.15g	65	36⅛	36¾	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
24½	16⅝	ConMtgl .86g	50	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
39¾	28⅝	Cont Oil 1.50	336	36½	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18¼	Cont Stl .80	2	23¾	24	23¾	24	
27⅞	20⅛	Cont Tel .80	462	23	23½	22¾	23	— ¼
85	47	Control Data	150	61½	61½	60⅞	61	
39½	32½	Conwood 1.90	3	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
36¼	25	Cook Unit .50	58	27	28¼	27	28¼	+ 1½
37½	29½	CooperIn 1.40	38	34	34	33¼	33¼	— ¾
25⅛	19¾	Cooper Labs	13	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
19½	12⅝	Cooper TR	15	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
42¼	27⅜	CoppRge .50b	63	29⅝	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
17⅝	12⅛	Copwld Stl 1	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
277	174½	CorG!W 2.50a	109	250½	252¾	250½	252½	+ 1¾
12⅞	8	Cowles Com	58	10⅜	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
31	17¼	Cox Bdcst .30	6	28⅜	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
39¾	33⅝	CPC Intl 1.70	83	35	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
41⅞	33¾	Crane 1.60b	76	42⅝	43½	42⅝	43¼	+ 1⅜
24	18	CredFin .72	33	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
20	14	CrompK .80	4	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
27¼	21¾	CrouseHind 1	36	24	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ¾
16¾	11⅛	CrowColl .65f	106	12⅛	12¼	12	12	— ¼
23⅝	17⅞	Crown Cork	214	19⅝	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	18⅛	CTS Corp .40	75	29⅝	30½	29⅜	29½	+ ¾
24⅝	16½	Cudahy .90f	168	22	22	22	22	
27	20½	Cudhy pf1.25	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
20⅜	14¼	Culligan .28	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	⅜+
50½	35½	CVUMMEn	88	93	47½	47¾	46½	46½
13¼	7	Cunn Drug	19	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	CurtissWri	43	11½	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
29⅞	16½	CurtissWr A	12	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
37	28	CutlerH 1.20	68	37⅛	39¼	37⅛	38⅞	+ 1⅞
27⅝	22	Cyclops .50g	1	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
42⅝	31¼	Cyprus Min 1	62	42½	42⅝	41¼	42	— ⅜

D

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
49	32¾	Damon Corp	58	46⅝	47⅛	45⅞	46½	— ⅜
13½	8⅛	Dan River	19	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	Dana Cp 1.25	59	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
44⅝	35⅛	Dart Ind .30b	145	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
50	41	Dart Ind pf 2	33	46⅞	46⅞	46½	46⅞	— ⅜
19¼	11⅛	Data Process	53	13⅝	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
21¾	16½	DaycoCp 1.14	7	17½	17½	17½	17½	
79	63⅛	Dayco pf4.25	z100	65	65	65	65	+ ½
27⅞	18g	Daylin .24	533	21½	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ¼
37½	26¼	DaytnHud .50	27	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+ 1
27⅝	24⅛	DaytnPL 1.66	72	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
56¾	52¼	DPLpfC 3.90	z70	52	52	51½	51½	— 1⅝
47⅞	39⅝	Deere Co 2	54	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ½
22½	16½	DelmarP 1.12	25	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	24¼	Del Mnte 1.10	37	25⅝	25⅞	25g3	25⅞	+ ⅛
50	33¼	Delta Air .50	111	41½	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Deltec Intl	24	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
34⅝	22	Denn Mfg .60	41	34¼	34¾	34	34g4	— 3
27½	19½	DennMfg pf 1	1	28	28	28	28	+ 1
12½	7½	gdenny Rst .04	158	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
54½	24¾	DentsplyInt 1	36	39⅝	40¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅞
33¼	24	DeSotoInc .40	18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	19⅛	DetEdis 1.40	242	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
120	112	Det Ed pf9.32	z110	115	115	115	115	
90	73⅝	Det Ed pf5.50	3	75	75	75	75	+ ⅜
22	8⅛	Dexter .24	29	19⅝	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
18	13	DialFinan .50	89	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
47	38½	DiamIntl 1.80	x26	42⅛	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
25¼	18½V	Diam Sham	1	153	19⅝	20	19½	20
36½	29¾	Dia Shp fC 2	4	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
19¾	15¾	DiaS pf DI.20	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
12¼	8⅝	Dictaphone	49	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	45	Diebold .40	22	48⅞	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12¾	DiGiorg .60	129	15⅝	15¾	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
85½	52½	Digital Equip	88	77½	78⅛	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11¾	Dillinghm .40	67	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
26	19⅝	Dillon Co .64	17	24½	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
128⅞	77	Disney .20	80	114⅝	114¾	112	112¼	— 1⅝
56⅞	49	DistSeag 1.20	9	51⅞	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	DiversInd .36	36	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
31½	22⅞	DivMge 1.56g	131	29¼	29⅝	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
33¼	22⅛	DrPepper .40	71	29⅝	29⅞	28⅞	29½	+ ⅜
72¾	56½	DomeMns .80	37	61	61	60	60¾	+ ¼
10⅛	8¾	DomFnd .41g	16	8⅞	9	8¾	9	
26½	18⅝	Donnelley .44	241	22⅞	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
30½	20¾	Doric Cp .32	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
12⅞	8¼	Dorr Oliver	77	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
23⅞	16⅝	Dorsey .10	29	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅜
50½	39¼	Dover Cp .75	73	49¼	49¼	49	49¼	
103½	72¼	DowChm 2.70	190	101½	.02	99¾	99¾	— 1¾
68⅞	66½	DowChem wi	7	67½	68¼	67½	67½	— ⅜
40	35	DravoCp 1.40	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	
37½	29⅝	DressInd 1.40	26	30½	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
44⅞	34¼	Dress pf 2.20	27	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ¼
38⅞	31½	Dressr pfB 2	13	32⅝	32⅝	32	32	— ⅝
33⅞	25⅝	Dreyfus Cp 1	58	29	29	28½	28½	— ½
27⅝	21⅞	Duke Pw 1.40	181	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅜
115⅝	105¾	Duke pf8.70	240	109¼	110	109¼	110	+ 1
104½	91	Duke pf6.75	13	94½	94½	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅜
64¼	52⅛	DunBrad 1.30	40	57	57¼	56¼	56¼	— 1¼
44½	26	Duplan .72f	93	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	30	— ⅛
152	129½	duPont 2.50g	73	139½	140¾	139½	140½	+ 1¼
77¾	66	duPont pf4.50	7	67½	68	67½	68	— ½
60½	51¼	duPont pf3.50	7	54½	54½	54	54	+ ¼
26¼	22	Duq Lt 1.66	78	23¾	24	23⅝	23½	+ ¼
31½	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z540	26½	26½	26½	26½	
16¼	9⅝	Dymo Ind	16	14¾	15¼	14¾	15	+ ½
15½	5⅞	Dynam Am	58	13⅛	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼

E

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	24	EaglePic .90	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
24	18⅛	Easco Cp .90	13	20	20¼	19⅝	20	
28⅝	14⅝	East Air Lin	410	19½	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
51⅞	34	EastGa 1.04f	67	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	— ½
22¾	19⅝	East Util 1.40	6	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
86¼	72	EasKodak 1a	778	77½	77⅞	75¾	76⅛	— 1½
43½	34	Eaton 1.40	55	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	30¼	Echlin Mf .60	3	44¼	44¼	44	44	
50½	33⅝	Eckrd Jk .28	62	48⅞	50	48⅞	50	+ 1⅛
24g6	23½	Eckrd Jk wi	55	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
44½	34½	Eckrd NC .40	34	44¼	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	28½	EdisonBros 1	7	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
32¼	14¼	EG&G .10	102	31¾	31⅞	31	31⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	4¼	Elect Assoc	19	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
85¼	54¾	Electn Data	195	54	54	52¾	53½	— 1¾
17½	8	El Mem Mag	121	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15½	10½	ElMMag pf 1	26	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
7⅝	4⅜	Elgin Nat	43	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
22⅛	17½	ElPasoNG 1	202	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
29⅝	24½	EltraCp 1.20	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	EMI Ltd .09g	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		EMI fn.09g	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
78¾	65¾	Emer El 1.16	128	73⅞	74	73½	73½	— ¼
72	56½	EmeryAirF 1	16	69¾	70¼	69¼	70¼	+ ⅜
44⅞	32¼	Emhart 1.20	22	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+ 1
32⅝	27¼	EmpDist 1.76	7	29⅛	29⅛	29	29¼	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	Empire Gas	20	24⅛	24⅜	24½	24¾	+ ½
36¾	26¼	EnglhMin .40	213	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	
13½	8⅝	EnnisBF .08p	47	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	32½	Equit Gs 2.20	29	34	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
35¼	27⅛	EquitLfe .90g	47	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
47	23⅝	EqutyFd .10g	291	41½	41⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— 1¼
32⅞	21⅞	ESB Inc 1.20	130	32⅛	32⅜	31	31¼	— 1
45	33¼	EssexInt 1.20	177	40	40¼	39⅞	40	
54¼	42	Essex pf2.84	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
18⅝	10	Esterlin .22g	9	14	14¼	14	14⅛	
30	21⅞	Ethyl Cp .84	32	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	
43⅞	35	Ethyl pf2.40	3	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	— ½
51⅞	40⅝	EvansP .60b	105	43½	43⅝	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
24½	18½	ExCellO 1.25	25	19	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	
33½	18	Extendcare	16	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛

F

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
22½	12⅞	Faberge .40	54	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
44⅝	35¼	FactorA .60	173	38g4	39	38½	38½	+ ½
48⅝	21½	Fairch Cam	152	41¾	42⅛	41	41	— ⅞
13⅝	8¼	Fair Ind .15g	12	9	9	8⅞	9	
20¼	15	Fairmont 1	11	15¾	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅜	Falstaff	48	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
17¼	13	Family Fl .60	10	13¼	13½	[illegible]	13¼	
16⅛	10¼	Fansteel Inc	12	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17	11½	Far West Fin	13	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
49¼	33⅝	FarahMfg .44	25	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	— ⅜
50	38	Feddors .50	31	45¾	46¼	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅝
37¾	23⅛	Federal 1.20	27	34⅝	34⅜	33½	33¾	— 1
31⅝	25⅞	FedMog 1.80	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
73	55½	FedNMtg .96	279	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	14	FedPacEl	18	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	
21¾	17	F Pac pf1.26	4	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
29	18¾	FedPapBd 1	13	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
24	16	FedSignS .60	39	20⅝	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜
12½	6⅞	Federals Inc	18	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	
49	38⅛	FedDeptStr 1	130	4 ½	46½	45¾	45¾	—
27⅞	20¼	Ferro Cp .70	10	25	25¾	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
35	23½	Fibrebrd .70	43	25½	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
45¾	44⅞	gfldUnBn 2.20	9	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
41⅞	34¾	FieldctM 1.40	11	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅛
22⅝	19¾	Filtrol 1.40	8	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
21¼	15⅝	Fin Federatn	27	16⅞	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
54⅞	47⅞	Firestne 1.60	114	51¾	52¾	51⅝	51½	— ½
26	20⅞	Fst Chart	367	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
33⅝	23⅞	Fst Mtg 1.11g	59	30	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
77½	63½	FstNatBos 3	13	64¼	64⅝	64½	64⅝	— ¼
40½	33	FstNCity 1.32	190	34¼	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	35¼	FstNStBnc 2	7	35¾	35⅞	35½V	[illegible]	
49½	40	FstNStr .75g	14	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	
12	9⅞	FstVaBks .40	62	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
40	32¾	Fischbch .80	228	36¼	37¾	36¼	37½	+ 1¼
18½	12⅞	FishrFd .10g	42	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Fisher Sci .16	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
49½	29½	FleetEnt .24	97	48¼	48¾	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅛
14¾	10¾	Fleming .50	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
30½	24	Flintkote 1	49	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27	+ 1
41½	33¼	Flint pfB 2.25	2	34	34	34	34	
37	23½	FlaE Coast	12	25⅝	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
30	23¾	Fla Gas .60	105	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ½
57⅞	43	Fla Pow 1.88	175	47¼	48¼	47⅛	48	+ ¾
76¼	60¾	FlaPwLt 2.12	179	68⅞	70⅛	68⅝	69¼	+ ¾
22½	18⅛	gfla Steel 1	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
30¼	23	FluorCp 1.23f	61	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾
60	46½	Fluor pfB 3	6	50⅝	50¾	49½	49½	— ½
49⅝	25⅝	FlyTiger 2f	277	39⅞	39⅞	38⅝	39	— ⅝
36	20½	FlyTgr pf1.20	39	30⅝	30⅝	29¼	29¼	— 1¼
30	23¾	FMC Cp .85	115	27	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
45	38	FMC pf2.25	12	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ½
20⅝	17½	Food Fair .90	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13⅝	7⅜	Foote CB .60	58	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18	.2	Foote Min	4	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	
31½	26⅛	Foote pf 2.20	5	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
67⅝	54	FordM 2.40	349	62⅞	63⅛	62¾	62⅝	⅛
24⅝	19⅛	ForMcKs .80	60	20¼	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
41¾	32⅞	FMcK pf1.80	13	34¼	34¼	33⅝	34½	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅝	Fost Whl .80	31	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¾
19½	15¼	Fost Whl pf 1	14	16⅝	17	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
46	24⅞	Foxboro .10g	50	43½	44⅝	43⅛	44⅛	+ 1⅛
22	14⅝	Frank Str .40	5	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ¼
26⅞	16⅝	FreepMin .80	67	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅞
38⅛	30⅝	Fruehf 1.70	100	37	37¾	37	37⅛	+ ½
26½	13¼	Fuquain .46f	107	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛

G

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
27⅞	16½	GAC Cp .80	116	18½	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
15⅞	12⅝	GAF Corp .40	66	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
23¾	20	GAF pf 1.20	19	20½	20⅝	20	20¼	
48¼	34⅝	Gam Sko 1.30	130	41⅛	41⅛	40	40¼	— ½
48	34¼	cGamS pf 1.60	7	40⅞	41¼	40⅝	40⅞	— ½
52	32⅝	Gannett .48	144	46½	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
50	35⅝	GardDen 1.30	26	47½	48	47¼	47¼	— 1
21⅜	16	Garlock .80	12	17	17	16⅝	17	— ¼
18⅝	16½	Gas Svc 1.08	7	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9½	5½	Gateway Ind	5	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	10½	GCA Corp	42	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
18½	16	Gemini Cap	8	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
13⅝	11¼	Geminin .56a	2	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	20⅝	GenAInv .99g	11	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
45	37⅛	GAmOil .60b	80	43	43⅞	43	43⅞	+ 1¼
54⅝	42	GATran 1.60	48	50	51⅝	50	51⅝	+ 1⅜
68⅛	52¾	GATrn pf2.50	5	63½	64½	63½	64⅝	+ 1⅝
14⅝	12⅛	GenBanc .70	13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
26¼	17⅞	GnCable .80	200	19¼	19⅝	18¾	19	— ⅛
40⅞	30½	Gen Cig 1.20	27	31¾	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	24⅝	Gn Devel .61f	97	29¾	31⅜	29¾	31⅛	+ 1⅜
31¾	18½	Gen Dynam	43	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
62⅞	57⅝	GenElec 1.40	704	60⅝	61½	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	8⅝	GenFira .24g	22	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	36⅝	GenFood 1.40	493	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
23¼	9½	Gen Host	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
29⅝	16½	Gen Inst .53f	92	24⅜	24⅞	23¾	24	— 1⅛
37¼	31	GenMills .96	342	36⅜	37½	36⅜	37½	+ ⅞
61¾	53¼	G Mill pf1.75	2	62	62½	62	62½	+ ¾
91⅛	76½	GenMot 1.70g	435	79¼	80	78¾	79	— ¼
84	74	GenMot 5pf 5	2	75½	76	75½	76	+ ⅜
62¼	53⅝	GMot pf 3.75	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	27	GenPCem .80	39	32	32⅛	31¾	32	— ⅜
25¼	21⅛	G PubUt 1.60	151	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Gen Refract	12	9½	9½	9¼	9½	
68¼	55	Gensigni 1.20	10	66	66¼	66	66¼	
115	98⅜	GenSignl pf 4	1	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
16⅞	9	Gen Stl Ind	16	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	29⅝	GnTelEl 1.52	1436	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
20½	17½	GTFla pf1.30	z100	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
26	21⅛	Gen Tire 1b	75	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
39¾	27½	Genesco 1.70	26	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	+ ¼
14⅛	10	Genstar .40e	19	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ¼
58	35¼	GenuinPt .87	108	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅜
60⅝	46⅝	GaPacif .80b	834	48¼	48½	48	48	
97½	94½	GaPow pf7.72	z160	95	95	95	95	
49⅝	39⅝	Gerber 1.20	97	45½	46⅞	45½	46⅝	+ 1⅝
97½	68⅛	GettyO 1.13g	84	88⅝	90⅜	88⅝	89¾	+ 1⅛
21	17¼	GettyO pf1.20	6	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅞	GianPC .60g	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	Gibralt Fin	69	19½	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
		GiffdHill .20g	23	20⅝	21	20½	20¾	
50⅞	40½	Gillette 1.40	266	45⅝	46⅛	45½	46⅛	+ ½
45½	32½	ggimbel Br 1	62	34	35	34	34⅝	+ ½
23½	12⅛	Ginos Inc	46	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
11⅝	7½	Glen Alden	88	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝	
81	50½	Glen Ald pf 3	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¼
41½	29¼	GlenAl pf2.25	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
21⅞	13⅝	Global Marin	98	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
32	14⅝	Globe Un .40	14	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
30⅞	25⅝	Goodrich 1	84	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
35	29¼	Goodyr .85	271	33⅛	33½	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
24	13⅝	GorJwlyA .24	29	23½	23½	3	23⅝	— ⅜
39	30⅝	Gouldinc 1.40	37	36⅝	37¼	36⅛	37	+ ¾
35⅝	27⅝	Grace 1.50	83	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
27	20	Granby 1.60	33	20¼	21½	20¼	21½	+ 1⅜
33	25	GrandUn .80	106	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅜
17½	11⅝	GranitCity Stl	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	— ¼
34g3	21⅝	Granitvile 1	44	25	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
70⅝	46	Grant W 1.50	17	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64	+ ½
59	52	Grant pf 3.75	z20	54	54	54	54	+ 1⅜
35	23⅝	GrayDrg 1.20	13	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅞
33¼	25	Grt A&P 1.30	46	26	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅝
40½	33	GtLkDr 1.20a	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ¼
12	10	Gtnortron 1e	32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
53½	43⅛	GtNoNek 1.60	28	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	
15⅛	12½	GtNN pfA.40	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	22	Gt West Finl	148	23⅛	23¼	22⅝	23	
34½	25⅝	GtWnUnit .90	70	30	30⅞	30	30¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	19⅝	GWUn pf 1.88	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Gtr Wash Inv	13	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	23⅞	Grn Giant .96	36	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
22½	15⅞	Greyhound 1	451	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Greyhnd wt	250	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
35	20	Grolier .90	79	20	21⅝	20	21⅛	+ 1⅛
26	15⅞	GrummnCp 1	43	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
45½	31⅝	GltLtHld .25g	152	41¾	43¼	41¾	43½	+ 1½
99⅝	66¾	GlfMOh 2.80a	3	91½	91½	91	91	— 1
34	28¼	Gulf Oil 1.50	716	31⅜	31¾	31⅛	31⅝	
14	8¼	Gulf Resrce	36	9⅛	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
19⅝	12	GulfRes pf.30	7	12½	13	12½	13	+ 1
22⅞	17⅜	GlfRes pf1.30	5	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
26¾	19⅝	GlfStUtil 1.04	213	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	
65	61	GulfSU pf4.52	z20	60	60	60	60	— 1½
65	57½	GulfSU pf4.44	z500	61	61	61	61	
31	19	Gulf Wn .50	197	29	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
128	80	GulfW pf 3.50	1	121	121	121	121	+ 1½
62¾	47¼	GulfW pf 3.87	9	57⅛	57¾	57⅛	57½	+ ½
71⅞	60	GulfW pf5.75	4	63½	64	63¼	64	
12⅝	8¼	Gulton Ind	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

H

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
41	35	HackWat 2.20	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
44	32¼	Hall Pr 1.60a	24	41⅝	41⅝	40½	40½	— 1
67½	46⅝	Halliburt 1.05	223	66¾	66½	66⅝	67⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Hamil Wat	7	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	22⅛	Hamm Pap 1	40	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	Hammnd .40	30	10⅜	10½	10¼	10⅜	
47	35⅜	Handlmn .68	126	39⅞	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	17¼	Hand Har .72	227	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15¼	Hanes Cp .50	32	18	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
60½	49½	Hanna M 1.30	66	60⅝	61	60⅝	61	+ ⅜
48	35½	Harcourt 1	9	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½	
69⅝	54½	Harris Int 1	135	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+ 1
23⅞	17⅛	Harsco Cp 1	13	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
30½	25½	HartSMrx .80	34	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	19	HarvAl 1.20	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
11-32	1-32	HVARVEYAI rt	487	1-16	1-16	1-32	1-32	
33⅝	27¼	Hawil El 1.44	127	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29⅝	+ 1⅛
11½	7	Hazeltine	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27½	19⅝	HeclaM .50f	18	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	33⅝	Heinz HJ 1	94	43	43⅛	42½	42½	
11⅝	7¼	Helene Curt	11	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8¼	
28⅝	23¼	Heller Int .76	176	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
17¾	14½	HelmPd .40b	4	15⅛	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	21¼	HelmrhP .20	10	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	
5	3½	Hemisph Cap	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	HemInc .25g	19	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	40½	Hercules .50g	34	48¼	49	48¼	49	+ ⅜
31⅝	26¼	HershF 1.10	18	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
50⅛	43	Heublein .85	154	44	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
44⅞	29½	Hew Pack .20	55	40¼	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ¼
16⅝	8⅝	High Voltge	40	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
51¾	39½	Hilton Hotl 1	283	47⅞	48¼	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
57½	40½	Hobart 1.20	4	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
30¼	23⅛	HoernWal .90	4	26½	26½	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
17	6⅛	Hoff Electrn	26	14⅝	15	14½	14½	
50⅛	34⅝	Holidyinn .25	294	49	49½	48¼	49⅝	+ 1¼
20⅞	13½	HollySug .30p	10	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
31⅞	22	Homestka .40	56	23¾	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
116½	82	Honywll 1.30	355	103⅞	104	102½	102½	— 1⅞
35	27¼	HoovrBl 1.20	6	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
44⅞	22½	HospitCp Am	9	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	11⅝	Houdaille .60	24	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
18⅝	13⅝	Houg Miff .40	56	15	15½V	[illegible]	[illegible]	
54	41⅞	HousehF 1.20	237	48⅛	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
160½	125¾	HousF pf4.40	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼	+ 3¾
58½	48¼	HousF pf2.50	8	55¼	55¼	55	55	— ¼
80½	65½	HousF pf2.37	3	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	+ ½
49¾	41⅛	HVOUSLP 1.32	70	46	47	46	46⅝	— ⅜
52⅛	43	HoustNGs .80	84	49¾	51½	49¾	51½	+ 1¾
54¾	49¼	HouG pf2.50	4	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅜
36⅝	20½	How John .24	125	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅞
22¼	15½	Howmet .70	125	16	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Hubbsd 1.09g	25	22	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅛	HudBay .30p	4	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅝	Hugh Hat .40	18	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
21¾	16	Hunt Chm .12	14	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅝

I

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
38	29¾	IdahoPw 1.60	26	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
19¼	13⅝	Ideal Bas .60	189	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
85	74⅝	Ideal pf 4.75	3	80	80	80	80	+ 1
40⅞	29	Ill Cent 1.14	88	32½	34⅝	32½	34	+ 1⅝
65	50	Ill Cen pf3.50	30	57½	57⅝	57½	57½	+ ⅜
44¾	34⅝	Ill Powr 2.20	201	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
33¼	29½	Ill Pow pf2.21	z60	30	30	30	30	— 1
32½	27½	Ill Pow pf2.10	z20	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
32	27	Ill Pow pf2.04	z140	27½	28	27½	28	+ 1
17	12⅛	Imprt Cp Am	94	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
50⅝	34⅞	INA Cp 1.40	436	50½	50⅞	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
13	9⅞	Income Capit	10	11	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
32¼	25⅛	Indian Hd .80	37	32¼	32½	32	32½	+ ½
116	94½	Ind Hd pf4.50	3	115	116	115	116	
30⅝	25	IndnaGs 1.72	3	25¼	25½	25¼	25⅛	
30	23¾	IndplsPL 1.50	23	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ¾
21¾	18¼	Indstl Nat .90	6	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
53¼	45	Inger Rand 2	168	57⅝	57⅞	57½	57¾	+ ¼
43½	37¾	IngRd pf2.35	38	41	41⅜	40¾	41	+ ½
32¼	27	Inland Stl 2	245	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	Inmont Corp	43	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
20⅝	15⅝	Insilco .70	19	16⅞	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
5	36⅝	InspirCop 2	42	37½	38⅞	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
48⅛	40¼	Interco 1.20	50	46½	46⅝	46½	46½	— ½
30⅝	24¼	IntrikInc 1.80	15	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27⅝	
365¼	308	IBM 5.20	237	317	318½	316¾	317⅝	+ ¾
29⅞	24½	IntChm Ngc	339	29¾	29¾	28⅞	29	— ⅜
80	63	IntFlaFr .60b	38	79¾	79⅞	76⅝	76⅝	— 3¼
33⅞	26¼	Int Harv 1.40	77	27⅝	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	13⅝	IntHoldg .33g	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅛	5½	Int Indust	63	6¾	7⅛	6¾	6¾	
23⅝	9¼	IntIndA pf	43	10¾	10¾	10	10¼	— ½
20⅛	13⅝	Int Mineral	121	19¼	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15¼	9⅛	Int Mng	18	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10	+ ¼
46¾	35½	In Nick .80	227	37⅝	37⅞	37	37¼	— ⅜
40⅝	33	Int Pap 1.50	275	35¼	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Int Rectifier	6	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	49	Int T&T 1.15	750	62⅝	63⅛	62	62⅛	— ⅛
218	164	IntT&T pfD 4	z560	208¼	208¼	208¼	208¼	+ 4¼
201¼	151	IntT&T pfE 4	z600	192¼	192¼	192¼	192¼	+ 2¼
187	146¼	IntT&T pfF 4	4	177¼	177¼	177¼	177¼	+ ¼
20	94	IntT&T pfH 4	1	115	115	115	115	+ ½
117½	93¾	IT&T pfI 4.50	6	110	110	109¾	109½	— ½
12½	90	IntT&T pfJ 4	8	109	109	109	109	+ ½
108¼	87	IntT&T pfK4	8	106½	106¼	106½	106½	
79	70½	InTT pfL 5.50	z200	70½	70½	70½	70	— 1½
83	62	IT&TpfN 2.25	822	77¾	78¼	77¼	77¼	
110⅛	105½	IntT&T pfO 5	169	105⅞	106	105½	105½	
44⅞	35⅛	Int Util 1.40	23	42⅝	42½	42½	42½	
50½	39⅝	Int Util A	20	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	26¼	Interpace 1	5	27⅛	27⅛	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
23	16⅝	IntsBrand .96	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	17¼	IntersPw 1.28	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20	12⅝	Interst Strs	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
35	24	Iowa Beef	42	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
22	17⅜	Iowa El 1.30	115	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
3-16	3-32	IowaElLP rt	783	⅛	3-16	⅛	5-32	+ 1-16
21	19	IowaIlGs 1.38	18	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
		[illegible] 1.40	4	21¼	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	20⅝	IowaPSv 1.40	22	21¼	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
[illegible]	13½	Ipco Hosp .34	66	16⅛	17½	16½	17⅛	+ 1
34½	26⅛	ITE Imp .60	21	32¼	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
54⅝	29½	Itek Corp	72	49⅛	49⅝	48	48	— 1⅛
152	115¼	ITT Sv pf4.50	22	146	146½	146	146	+ ⅛

J - K

— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
9¼	5⅝	Jaeger .20	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24½	14⅛	Jantzen .60	5	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
13¾	8⅝	JapnFd 1.61g	28	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	
44¼	27	JeffnPilot .88	350	43½	45	43½	44⅞	+ 1⅜
60	51	JerCPLt pf 4	z410	52	52½	51	51	— ½
66½	51½	Jewel Co 1.60	17	62	62	61½	61½	— ½
46¼	34⅝	Jim Walt .50	251	39⅝	41	39⅝	40¼	+ 1
50	39	JimW pf 1.60	34	44¾	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ 1⅛
16	13	Jim Walt pf 1	z10	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
23⅝	20½	JHanInv .18g	46	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
46⅝	37¼	JohnMan 1.20	124	39¼	40½	39¼	40⅛	+ 1⅛
97½	56⅝	JohnJoh .40a	217	97	97¾	95⅝	96⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	27¼	Johns Svc .80	2	33¼	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
59⅝	48	JonLogn .80	39	58⅛	58⅝	57⅝	58	
19⅛	9½	JonLaug .25g	8	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
60¼	44½	JoneLau pf 5	z160	53	53	53	53	
23	19½	gJorgensn 1.30	3	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
34⅝	26⅝	Jostens .70	11	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
57¼	47⅝	Joy Mfg 1.40	33	55½	55⅞	54¾	54⅝	— ⅛
38g3	29¼	Kaisr Alum 1	17	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	— ¼
79	68⅞	Kais 66pf 475	1	71	71	71	71	+ ¼
24	19¼	KaisrCem .50	3	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
23⅝	18⅝	KalCm pf1.37	3	19	19	19	19	
24⅝	15⅝	KaneMir .05g	34	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
38	31	KCtyPLt 2.08	36	34¼	34⅛	34⅝	34½	+ ⅜
63	59	KC PL pf4.35	z180	59	59	59	59	— 1
57	51	KC PL pf3.80	z110	51	51	50	50	— 2
42⅛	34½	KC Sou Ind 2	38	40½	40¾	40½	40⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	22½	Kan GE 1.44	9	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	[illegible]	
35⅝	30	KanNebr 1.52	7	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
27⅞	24g5V	KanPLt 1.38	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Katy Ind	27	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
44	32	Katy pfB 1.46	x11	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ½
63½	43	Kauf Brd .20	228	63	63⅝	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
78⅛	13	KawecB .20b	22	13½	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	21¾	KayserRo .60	19	25	25	25	25	— ⅜
37⅝	32¾	Keebler .70	26	37	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
32	20⅝	Keller Ind .60	34	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅝	Kellogg 1	453	24⅞	25	24¼	24¼	— ¼
43¼	25¾	KelseyH 1.30	7	40	40	40	40	
42¾	28⅛	Kendall .60	40	38	38⅞	37⅞	38½	+ ⅜
29⅞	20⅝	Kenamtl .80b	15	20¾	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
42¼	32½	Kennecott 2	192	33	33⅛	32¾	33	+ ⅛
22⅝	17¼	KyFrChk .10	902	21⅝	21⅝	20¼	21	— ⅛
32⅝	25⅛	Ky Util 1.68	15	26⅛	26⅞	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
		Ky Util rt	843	11-64	11-64	11-64	11-64	
141⅞	104¼	KerMcG 1.50	64	140	140⅝	139	139	— 1⅛
20⅝	15	Keystne .30p	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
32⅞	23¾	Kidde Co .60f	82	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
58	47¼	Kidde pfB 4	3	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
71	54½	Kidd. pf A2.20	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
37⅝	29⅛	KimbClk 1.20	62	31	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
21	16	KingsD St .28	172	19½	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	28¼	Kinney Sv .25	204	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34½	+ ⅜
78¼	56	Kinney pf1.25	49	67½	69¼	67½	69	+ 1
77	56⅝	Kinney pf.90	2	67½	69	67½	69	
54⅝	45	Kirsch Co 1	19	50	50¼	49⅝	50	
68⅝	45⅛	KLM 2.22e	18	48	48	48	48	
64½	43⅝	KnghtN .37g	4	63⅛	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17¼	Koehring	23	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	
39⅝	36⅝	Koeh pf 2.75	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	
37	29⅞	Koppers 1.60	107	30g2	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
62½	52¾	Koppr pf 4	z160	53	53	52½	52½	— ½
19½	9¼	Koracorp Ind	12	12¼	13	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
46¼	40⅝	Kraftco 1.70	137	43¼	43⅝	42½	42¾	— ½
89¼	56⅛	KresgeSS .50	102	88	88⅞	88	88⅝	+ ¾
30½	22⅞	Kroehler	2	23½	23⅝	23½	23¾	+ ¼
46	36⅝	Kroger 1.30	234	42	42	41⅝	41¾	— ⅜

L

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24⅞	21	Lacl Gas 1.45	9	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
32½	21¾	LaneBryn .65	8	28⅝	29½	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅝
12	8	Latrobe Stl	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅞	9¼	LearSieg .20	148	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
43½	32½	LearSg pf2.25	3	34	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
23⅝	15¼	Leasco Corp	84	18⅛	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
39½	27½	Leasco pf2.20	49	33	33	32⅝	33	+
44	25¼	Leasway .50b	3	39¾	40	39¾	40	
33½	25½	LeedsN .50	101	32¼	33	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
21¾	14	Leesona .40	39	19¼	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17	13	LehPCem .40	39	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	LehVal Ind	40	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝	
19	16¼	Lehmn 1.25g	89	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
35½	22⅝	Lenox Inc .50	10	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
13⅝	11	LeverFd Cap	28	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅝	11¾	Lev Finc .75a	4	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
61½	44½	LeviStra .08g	82	48¾	49¼	48½	48½	— ¼
15¾	7⅛	LFE Cp	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
55⅛	40⅝	LibbOFd 2	20	48¼	48¼	47½	47½	— ⅜
89	74	Lib OF pf4.75	3	78	78	77½	77½	— 1
8⅞	6¼	LiobMcNL	37	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
23⅞	17½	LibrtyCp .20e	62	19⅝	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅛
22¾	16	Liberty Ln 1	52	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21½	16⅛	LibyLn pf1.25	12	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
60⅛	47	Liggt My 2.50	22	54⅛	54¼	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
106½	98⅝	Ligg M pf 7	z20	99½	99½	99½	99½	
136	109	LiggM pf 5.25	1	124	124	124	124	+ 1½
127⅛	98½	Lilly Ell 1.40	103	121½	123⅜	121⅛	123⅛	+ 2⅛
82⅞	67¼	Lincoln Nat 2	34	78⅛	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	
85½	71	LincNt pf 3	21	79⅞	80	79⅞	80	+ ½
27¼	9⅝	Ling Tem Vt	445	14⅝	14⅜	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
28½	9⅞	LingTV AA	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
45½	16⅝	LingTV pf 5	3	35½	35½	35	35	
7¼	4½	Lionel Corp	9	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Littonlnd .50t	446	32	32⅝	32	32	
39¼	22⅝	Litton pfc pf	52	36¼	37¼	36¼	36½	+ ¼
31¾	25⅞	Litton pf B 2	32	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	Lockheed Air	138	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
55	34	Loews Corp 1	25	54	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
19½	12	Londontwn	11	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
33¾	26	LoneStarIn 1	99	30⅛	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
139½	111	LoneSt pf4.50	1	125	125	125	125	— 1⅜
26⅞	23	LoneSGa 1.24	481	25	25⅝	24g7	25⅝	+ ⅞
27¾	21⅝	LongIsLt 1.38	50	23⅞	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅛
102	86	LIL pf I 5.75	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ 1¾
108	100	LIL pf J 8.12	z30	101	101	101	101	— 1
7⅛	3⅛	Loral Corp	23	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
44⅛	40½	LaLandExp 1	121	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	34¾	LouvlGE 1.68	20	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅞
38	30⅞	Lowenstn .90	33	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
104⅝	72½	Lubrizol .70	30	104⅛	106⅛	104⅛	106	+ 1¼
47½	33¼	Lucky Strs 1	68	44⅝	44⅞	44	44⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	19	Ludlow 1.08	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24¼	18	LukensStl .80	4	19¼	19¼	19	19	
7⅝	5	Lums Inc	44	5¼	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7½	5	LVO Corp	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Lykes Yngst	70	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
25⅝	16½	Lykes Yng pf	66	18½	19	17⅞	18	— ⅜

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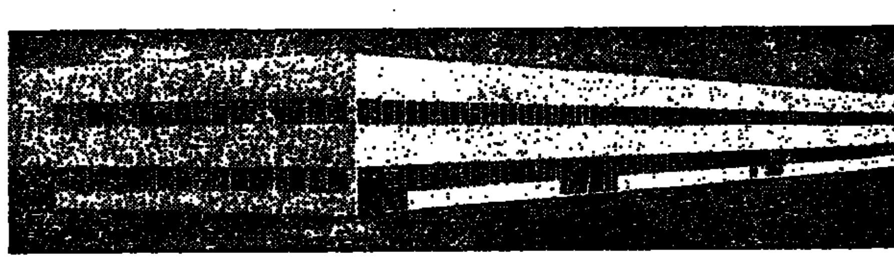
— 1971 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
32½	21⅝	MacAnF .0b	7	23½	23⅝	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	MacDonald	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14g5	8⅛	Macke Co .30	18	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
47	33½	Macy RH 1	19	43½	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	16	MadisFd .90g	32	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Mad Sq Gar	102	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	24	Magic Ch .60	919	36¼	36¼	36	36	+ ½
51¾	37⅝	Magnvox 1.20	477	52	53	52	52⅝	+ ⅞
50¼	37½	Mallory 1.80	3	43¼	43¾	43⅝	43½	+ ⅛
31	28¾	MalHyde .44	18	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	
22⅝	15⅝	Manhind .56b	7	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
43¾	33½	Manpowr .72	95	39⅛	38⅞	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
38⅛	31½	MfrsHan 1.56	98	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	
32⅝	24⅝	MAPCO .90	74	32¼	32⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
41¾	32¼	Mapc pf 1.12	10	41⅝	41½	41½	41½	+ 2
43⅝	31	Marath 1.60	69	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅛	— ⅜
38⅞	28⅛	Marcor .80	281	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
77	56⅝	Marcor pf A2	11	72	72¾	72	72½	+ ⅜
17	10¼	Maramont	11	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
39½	33	Mar Mid 1.70	31	34⅝	34¾	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
49	41½	MarionLb .32	48	48	49	48	48⅞	+ ⅞
72⅝	51	Marlen .82g	79	66¼	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
17½	10⅝	Marquit Cem	69	15	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ¼
46⅞	28½V	Marriott .95f	135	45	47	45	46½	
37⅛	27½	MarshFd 1.10	89	36	36¼	36	36	
25¼	17⅝	MartinM 1.10	36	21½	21½	21⅜	21½	
48⅛	35½	MrydCup .50	8	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
60⅝	51⅝	Masonite .72	43	54½	55½	54½	55½	+ 1⅜
13½	10	Massey Fer	42	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	23⅝	Mas Mut .63g	42	25½	26	25½	26	+ ½
52¼	35¼	Mattel .10	306	36¼	37¼	36⅛	37⅛	+ 1¼
44¾	31⅝	MayDStr 1.60	163	41¾	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	25⅝	MayerOsc .56	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
29½	21¾	MaysJW .50b	5	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
39¼	32¼	Maytag 1.10a	77	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
30	21⅝	MCA Inc .60	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
31⅝	24⅝	McCord 1.20b	9	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
31	18	McCrory 1.20	73	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
59½	48	Mc Cr pf 4.50	z10	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
43½	31¼	McDermott 1	183	42¼	42½	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
60¾	52	McDonalds	179	58¾	59¼	58½	59	— ⅜
38⅝	21	McDonD .40b	108	35⅛	35⅛	34½	34½	— ⅜
43¼	34⅝	McG Ed 1.40	61	40½	41¼	40½	41	+ ½
24⅛	18	McGrwH .60	116	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	30	Mc GH pf1.20	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
11	5	McGreg Don	14	7⅝	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
165	122	McIntyr 1.60	z60	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ⅜
23¼	18⅝	McKee .80	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
62¼	48	McLean .20a	12	60⅝	61	60⅝	61	+ 1
25¼	17	McLouth Stl	126	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18½	
19¼	15⅝	McNeil .70	10	16	16	16	16	
23¼	15⅝	Mead Corp 1	79	22	22	21¾	21¾	
48	39	Mead pfA2.80	5	44	44½	44	44½	+ ⅜
48	39	Mead pfB2.80	12	43⅞	44⅛	43¼	43½	— ⅛
44⅝	34⅝	MedusaC 1.20	144	41⅝	41⅝	41	41¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	MEI Cp	16	7¼	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
58⅝	40½	Melv Sho .80	183	55¼	55⅝	55	55¼	+ ¼
79½	37½	Memorex Cp	249	41	41	38⅝	38⅞	— 1⅜
135⅝	78	MercanS 1.40	17	129⅛	130	126	126	— 5
110½	94⅝	Merck 2.20	161	101½	101¾	0½	0¼	— ⅝
29⅛	9⅝	Meredith .70	4	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅞
58	38⅝	Mesa Pet .10	88	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅞
106½	73⅝	Mes sr pf2.20	10	98	98¾	98	9	+ 4
105⅝	73¼	MesaP pf2.20	2	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ¾
11	9⅝	Mesabr .41g	17	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
31	26	Mesta Mch 2	8	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ¼
26⅞	15½	MGM	25	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
29	17⅝	Metromd .50	71	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	
58	49	Met E pf 3.90	z100	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ 1½
65	54⅜	MGIC Inv .20	114	63¼	64	63¼	64	+ ⅞
18⅝	14⅛	Mich Gs Ut 1	24	15	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼
17⅞	13½	Mich Tube 1	2	14	14	14	14	
25⅞	12¾	Microdot .20g	62	22⅝	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
20¾	16½	MidContT .92	22	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
28⅝	23⅛	MidSUtil 1.02	155	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
35¼	25¼	Midld R 1.40	90	30	30¼	29	29¼	— ⅜
106½	91¼	Midwst Oil 3	2	105	105½	105	105½	+ 1⅛
59⅛	43⅝	MilesLbs 1.20	18	50½	50½	50	50	— ⅛
37⅝	21	Mill Bred .60	38	37½	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜
123⅝	95⅛	MinnMM 1.85	319	120½	121⅛	120¼	121	— ⅜
22⅝	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.30	27	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ 1
123	80	MissnCp 2.40	z00	118	118	118	118	
15⅝	12	MissRivr .74f	44	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
75⅞	62	MoPac A 5	2	65½	65⅝	65½	65⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	MP Cem 1.60	5	27½	27½	27½	27½	
24⅝	17⅞	MoPubS .80b	11	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
60	50⅝	MobilOil 2.60	249	55⅝	56½	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
34½	30⅝	Mohas 1.10	12	25½	25½	25	25⅛	
47⅝	23⅛	Mohwk Data	127	35¼	36⅜	35	35	
31⅜	16¼	Molybd .64t	23	17¾	18	17½	17¾	
43⅛	32½	Molyb pf2.50	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅜	Monarch .40	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅛	Monogm Ind	74	10⅝	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
44½	26⅞	MononR .15g	3	42½	42½	42½	42½	
61¼	41½	Monro Eq .80	6	59⅝	60⅝	59⅞	60⅝	+ ⅜
48¾	32⅝	Monsant 1.80	309	45¾	46⅛	45½	46⅛	+ ⅜
57⅞	46	Monsa pf 2.75	14	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57¼	+ ⅜
37	32⅝	MontDUt 1.88	11	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	30⅛	Mont Pw 1.6	8	29	31⅝	31⅝	31½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	MONYM .46g	89	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
17⅝	12½	Moor McCor	4	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	
74½	62⅝	MorganJ 2.72	145	63⅝	65	63⅝	64½	+ ⅜
29⅝	23	Morse Sh .75	24	26¼	26¾	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
40⅝	31¼	MorNor .80	109	32⅝	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅝
89⅝	51½	Motoro'a .60	161	83	83	82	82	— 1½
45¼	36½	MtFuel S 1.80	12	42¼	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ½
24⅞	22⅝	MtStaTT 1.36	11	22½	22¾	22½	22½	
16⅝	12⅞	MSL Ind .40	34	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8⅝	Munford .24	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	
10⅝	6⅞	Munfrd pf.40	4	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
29	19⅝	Munsingwr 1	1	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
29	19¾	Munsingwr 1	1	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜

(Continued on next page.)

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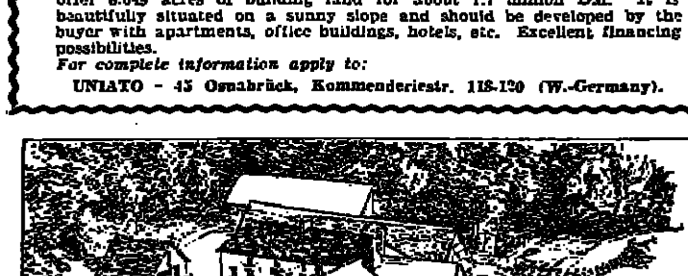
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34¾	28½	MrphyCo 1.20	9	33	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	10½	MrphIn 2.52f	7	11⅛	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	26⅝	Murph Oil .60	89	32¾	33	32⅛	32½	— ⅜
28	15½	MurryOh .60	10	26⅜	26⅞	24⅝	26⅜	— ⅛
39g	23½	Myerst .40g	23	37⅛	37⅛	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
		N						
54½	48½	Nabisco 2.20	75	49½	49⅝	49½	49½	+ ¼
53	42⅛	Nalco Ch .80	24	52⅝	52⅞	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	18⅝	Narco Sci .60	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— 2
47¼	28⅝	NashuaCp .48	12	45¾	45¾	45	45	— ½
29⅝	16⅝	NatAirln .10p	121	22	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
28	20⅝	Nat Avia .56g	21	22⅝	23⅛	22½	22½	— ½
31⅞	3⅝	NatCan .45	6	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26½	
49	27½	NatCashR .72	385	46⅛	46¾	46	46¼	
48¾	36¼	Nat Chem .30	31	45½	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅛
29	18¼	NatCityL .90	4	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15½	Nat Distil .90	80	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	22⅛	Nat Fuel 1.68	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
28	15¾	Nat Genl .20	52	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
25½	20	Nat Gyp 1.05	99	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
35g7	29	Nat Homes	441	35	35⅞	35	35⅝	— ¼
9⅛	5⅝	Nat Indust	76	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
15½	11¼	Natind pf1.25	4	13	13¼	13	13⅛	
39⅞	31⅛	N Prest 1.80a	7	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	NatSvcIn .66	16	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
43⅞	31⅞	Nat Stand .75	77	40⅜	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	
34	25½	NatStarch .64	57	32¾	33	32½	33	
47	38¼	Nat Steel 2.50	116	39⅜	40	39	39	— ⅛
14⅞	11½	Nat Tea .80	4	14	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
21⅞	9⅛	NatUnEl .22d	18	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
101⅞	53¼	Natomas .25	587	92⅛	93½	89⅛	91⅛	—1
22	16	Neptune .40	3	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
42½	36	NevPow 1.34	32	41⅜	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅝	Newberry 1	17	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
53⅞	45	Newb pf 3.75	z118	46½	46⅞	45¾	45¾	
25¼	22½	NEngEl 1.56	42	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	32¼	NSTT 2.36	19	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
40⅛	29½	Newhall .30	8	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
39	26	Newmnt 1.04	48	34	34¼	33⅝	34	
122	88⅛	Newmt pf4.50	1	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	NYHonR .10d	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	29	NYS EG 2.08	24	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
110	102½	NYSEl pf8.80	z600	104½	104½	104½	104½	
18	15¼	Niag MP 1.10	95	16⅛	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
57½	48	Nia-gm pf 3.90	z50	50	50	50	50	+ ¾
55	45	Nia M pf 3.60	z50	47	47	47	47	—
52	44	Nia M pf 3.40	z150	45	45	45	45	
18⅝	15¼	NiagShr .94g	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
25½	18⅝	NL Ind 1	203	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
84⅞	66⅝	Norfolk W 5	122	77⅜	77⅝	76⅞	77⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	11⅝	NorlinCp .15g	209	24⅞	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	Norris Ind 1	4	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
26⅛	18⅞	NA Coal .60	33	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	22⅛	NoAMt 1.04g	38	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	23	NoAm Phil 1	23	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
29¾	19½	NoAmRk 1.20	62	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	23	NoARk pf1.35	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Nocast Ut .94	248	13	13¼	13	13⅛	
17⅞	14⅞	NorCenGs .60	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15	Nor Cent Ry	z110	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	29⅞	NoIllGas 1.7 8	23	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
30⅛	29⅛	NoIlGs pf1.90	6	29⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	No In PS 1.32	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
56⅞	47	NoNGas 2.60	98	48	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
89⅛	86	No NG pf6.40	z10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
86⅛	73	No NG pf5.80	250	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	25	NoStaPw 1.70	42	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛	
55⅛	47⅛	NS Pw pf3.60	z170	49	50	49	49	+1
11⅛	8⅛	Nothgte .50g	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29¼	19	Northrop 1	32	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Northp pf1.45	12	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
36⅛	26⅛	Nwst Airl .45	764	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	33⅛	NwtBanc 1.40	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Nowst Ind	405	28⅛	30⅛	28⅛	30⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Nrwst Ind wt	361	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
58⅛	69⅛	Nwtind pfA5	12	89⅛	91⅛	89⅛	91⅛	+2⅛
56⅛	61⅛	NWtInd pfC5	31	90⅛	94	90⅛	94	+5
75	48⅛	Nwstin pf4.20	29	70⅛	71⅛	70	71⅛	+1⅛
89⅛	65	NwsiSW 7.20	5	77⅛	77⅛	77	77	
35⅛	27⅛	Norton 1.50	5	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
55⅛	47⅛	Nort Simon	831	53	54	52⅞	53⅛	+2⅛
54⅛	45⅛	Nort S pf1.60	291	53⅛	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+1
20⅛	8⅛	NVF Co	30	12⅛	14	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		O						
13½	6⅛	Oak Elect .16	35	11	11¼	10⅞	11	
22⅛	16	Oaklte Pd .80	1	16	16	16	16	
22⅛	6⅛	Occid Pet	1155	18	18⅞	18	18⅛	+ ¾
70¼	54	OccidPet pf 4	21	60⅛	61	59⅞	60	+ ¼
70⅞	52½	OccidP pf3.60	36	58	60⅛	58	59	+ ½
40⅛	31	OccidP pf2.16	11	33⅝	35	33⅝	35	+2⅛
20	11⅛	Ogden Corp	148	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
34⅛	25⅛	Ogden pf1.87	6	33	33	33	33	+ ½
27⅛	21⅛	OhioEdis 1.54	58	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
71	64	Oh Ed pf 4.56	z60	64	64	63⅛	63⅛	— ¾
71	58½	Oh Ed pf 4.40	z10	58½	58½	58½	58½	
61	52	Oh Ed pf 3.90	248	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
101½	63	Oh Pw pf8.04	z20	101	101	101	101	+1
28½	24	Okla gge 1.24	364	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	
12⅛	11⅛	OklaNG pf.83	z500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
24	20½	gokiaNGs 1.24	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+
26	17⅛	Olin Corp .88	54	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17½	12⅛	Omarkln .49t	12	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OneidaLt .70	10	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Opelika 1	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18	OrangeR 1.20	31	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	27⅛	Otis Elev 2	78	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Outbd Mar 1	71	38⅛	39	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	Outlet Co .65	49	19⅛	20⅛	19	20	+1⅛
55	25⅛	OverTrans 1	49	55⅛	56	55	56	+1
45	28⅛	Owen Cng .75	35	41	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	52⅛	Owen Ill 1.35	101	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
100⅛	92	Owenll pf4.71	4	92	92	92	92	—1
73	69	Owensll pf 4	1	73	73	73	73	
21	15	Oxfrd Ind .60	15	19⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
		P - Q						
36⅛	28⅛	PacGEl 1.64	99	33	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21½	PacInExp .80	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	Pac Ltg 1.60	24	27	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
32⅛	26⅛	PacPetrl .30e	39	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	PacPwL 1.44	78	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Pac Swst Air	39	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Pac T&T 1.20	48	19	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
99	85½	Pac T&T pf 6	z50	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+1
15⅛	6½	PalmBch .25	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11	PanAmS .20p	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	PanAm WAir	670	13	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	Panh EP .80	176	37	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	23⅛	Papercft .60	48	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Pargas .84	50	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	45	Pargas pf2.64	2	62⅛	63	62⅛	63	+ ⅛
46⅛X	34⅛	ParkHan	1.50	3	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
46⅛	4⅛	ParkHan 1.50	3	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Park Pen .60	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Penn Cent	106	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅛	
14	9⅛	Penn Dixie	62	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Penn Fruit	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
71⅛	14⅛	Penney JC 1	109	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
60	47⅛	PennaCo pf	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	PaPwLt 1.60	33	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
114⅛	103	Pa PLt pf8.60	z100	104⅛	105	104⅛	105	+1
110½	100	Pa PLt pf8.40	z1130	101	101	99½	100	—1
68	55	Pa PLt pf4.40	z200	55⅛	56	55⅛	56	
33⅛	25⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	68	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
56⅛	43⅛	Penwlt pf2.10	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Penwlt pf 1.60	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
39	28	PennzUn .80	342	30	30⅛	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
56	43	Penz.U pf1.33	37	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43	+ ½
28⅛	17⅛	PeopDrg 1.10	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
39g3	33	PeopGas 2.08	82	33⅛	34	33⅛	33⅛	
61⅛	52⅛	PepsiCO 1⅛	1⅛	4⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	29	PerElmr .30g	75	48	48	47	47	— ⅛
42	36⅛	Pet Inc 1.30	27	39⅛	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	PetInc pf 1	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Pet Inc pf.80	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	PetePaul 1.20	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
53	30⅛	Petrolan .66	78	50⅛	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ ½
21⅛	19	Petrlm 1.49g	13	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
40⅛	34⅛	Pfizer .60a	201	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+1
48	37⅛	Phelps D 2.10	61	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	Phila El 1.64	113	22	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
115	106½	Phil El pf8.75	z330	108⅛	109	108⅛	109	
102	99	Phil El pf7.85	z5080	99½	100	99½	100	
102¼	92½	PhilaEl pf 7	z100	94	94	94	94	
68	55	Phil El pf4.40	z490	56⅛	57	56⅛	57	
65	55½	Phil El pf4.30	z200	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+1⅛
58	50	Phil El pf3.80	z100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
67½	46⅛	PhilMorr 1.20	123	63	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	+ ½
20⅛	12⅛	Philip Ind .16	333	20	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	19	Phil Ind pf 1	11	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	27⅛	Phill Pet 1.30	177	32⅛	33	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	Phil VH .40	135	17	18	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	PiedNGs 1.20	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	45⅛	Pillsbury 1.44	11	49⅛	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PionNGas .80	34	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ½
33⅛	25⅛	PitneyB .68	81	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	
20	14⅛	PitForg .80	3	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	44⅛	PittFtW pf	z400	50	50⅛	50	50⅛	+1
52⅛	40	Pittston .60b	220	49	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
26	15⅛	Plan Resrch	282	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	PlesseyLt .12	331	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Plesey fn.12	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
117⅛	76	Polaroid .32	302	116⅛	116⅛	113⅛	113⅛	—2½
24⅛	18½	Portec 1.20	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23½	19⅛	PortGEl 1.38	76	20⅛	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	PotlatchF 1	111	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14	Potom Elec 1	133	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
43	34	Pot El pf 2.44	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
38	32	PPG Ind 1.40	69	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Premrind .60	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
24	17	Premr I pf.90	2	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	56	ProctGm 1.40	162	64	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	ProdRsch .10	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	PubSCol 1.12	132	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	P Sv EG 1.64	144	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
124⅛	113⅛	PSEG pf9.62	z2600	118⅛	119	118	118	— ½
95⅛	94⅛	PSEG pf7.40	1	95	95	95	95	
101	87½	PSEG pf6.88	z10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ½
76	66	PSEG pf5.05	z30	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
63	53	PSEG pf4.08	z132	54	54	53	53	
22⅛	19⅛	PSEG pf1.40	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
49⅛	35	PubSvIn 2.16	176	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	
30½	25	PubS NH 1.64	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	PubkInd .311	36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	Pueblo In .28	29	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
15⅛	12⅛	PR Cemt .40	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
33⅛	28⅛	PugSPLt 1.84	85	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	40⅛	Pullman 2	52	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
21	17⅛	Purex Cp .84	49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
30	25	Purex pf1.35	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	68⅛	Purolatr 1.60	6	89⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	40⅛	Quak Oat 1	117	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅛	
96	76	QuakOat pf 2	1	76	76	76	76	
48⅛	32	QuakStOil .80	27	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
22	14	Questor .50	201	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
		R						
35	24⅛	RalstonP .70	257	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	
48⅛	36⅛	Ralstgp pf1.20	6	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	Ramad .24b	182	33	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ½
27½	14⅛	Rancs Inc .92	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Rapid Amer	56	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	⅛
34	24⅛	RaybstosM 1	7	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Raymd Int	6	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	27	Raytheon .60	23	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	26	RCA 1	1929	37⅛	38	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
91⅛	65	RCA cv pf 4	13	86½	87½	83	83	—3½
9⅛	5	Reading Co	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Reading 2 pf	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
35½	25⅛	Rdg Bate .25	59	31	31⅛	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
46	24⅛	Redmn .10g	28	42½	42½	41½	41½	— ⅛
		Redman wi	13	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
49⅛	31⅛	Reev Br 1.80	1	35	35	35	35	
12½	8⅛	Reich Ch .20	19	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35	10⅛	Reliab Str .60	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅝	20⅛	Relian El .70	82	23⅛	24	23⅛	24	+1
50⅛	39	Relian pf 1.40	1	42	42	42	42	—1
17⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	56	6⅛	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	24½	RepubStl 1.60	131	25	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
55½	45⅛	RetailCred 2	27	48	48	47½	47½	— ½
37⅛	23⅛	Revco DS .28	112	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
25	19⅛	Revere Cop 1	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	64⅛	Revlon 1	137	66⅛	68	66⅛	67⅛	+1
36½	30⅛	Rex Chn 1.50	10	35	35	35	35	
45	37	RexC pf2.36	1	40	40	40	40	
61⅛	53	Reyn In 2.40	183	60⅛	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	+ ½
81⅛	57⅛	Reyln pf 2.25	26	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛	68	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	ReynMet 1.10	167	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
34⅛	22⅛	Rheingold .20	29	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	Richrdson .80	8	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
75⅛	58⅛	RichMerrel 1	67	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	RiegelP .60	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14	RiegelTxt .80	7	15⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15	— ⅛
23	13⅛	Rio Grnd .40	21	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	RioGrn pf.80	17	13	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
61⅛	22⅛	Rite Aid .12	21	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	RivianaFds 1	13	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
6	5	RoanST 1.28g	113	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅛	26⅛	RobshCon .70	15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Robrtsn 1.13	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	RobinsAH .40	64	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	RocnGs 1.20b	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
50⅛	38⅛	RochTel 1.32	19	40⅛	41	40⅛	40½	
20⅛	12⅛	Rockwer .24	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	RockMfg 1.40	29	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
113⅛	85⅛	RohmH 1.60b	86	112⅛	113	112⅛	112⅛	—1
21	15⅛	Rohr Cp .20	69	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
42⅛	25⅛	RollinsInc .32	32	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	
9⅛	5⅛	Ronson .05d	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	32⅛	Roper Cp 1	19	34⅛	35	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
37⅛	27⅛	RorerAm .72	51	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	RoyCCola .54	62	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	37⅛	RoyDut 1.04g	215	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	
		RoyD fn1.04g	41	42	42	42	42	
17⅛	6⅛	Royal Ind	64	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	RTE Corp .12	10	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	34⅛	Rubbrmd .56	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
12	8⅛	Rucker Co	38	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
33	20	Rus Tog .68	142	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+1⅛
53	33	Ryder Sy .50	97	46⅛	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
		S						
14⅛	10	Safegr Ind	150	12⅛	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	Safeway 1.30	254	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35	— ⅛
29⅛	22	StJoeM 1.50	65	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	StJosLP 1.04	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
55	43⅛	StL Sa F 2.40	7	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	35⅛	StRegisP 1.60	41	36⅛	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	SanDGas 1.08	65	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Sanders Asso	98	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	4	Sangamo .40	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅛	SJuanR 2.18t	16	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Sa Feind 1.60	110	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SFe Ind pf.50	6	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	SanFelnt .30	87	36½	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SarWelSci .30	4	10	10	10	10	
19	16	SavanhE 1.12	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	10	SavA Stop .24	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	Saxon Ind	128	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Schaefer Cp	36	24⅛	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
8	7⅛	Schnly pf .50	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
84⅛	63⅛	SchePlg .90	99	81⅛	82⅛	81	82⅛	+1⅛
73⅛	66⅛	SchlitzBr 1.60	11	93	94	93	94	+1
136⅛	87⅛	Schlmbr 1.40	42	136	137⅛	136	137⅛	+1
23⅛	13⅛	SCM Corp	52	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SCOA Ind .60	76	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Scot L Fd .56	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Scott Felz .80	52	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	
25	17⅛	Scott For .60	22	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	Scott Paper 1	523	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
49⅛	40	Scovill 1.40	76	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	51	Scovil pf2.50	19	56	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Scud Duo Vst	88	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Scuddr pf.32g	73	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
61	37⅛	SbCL In 2.20	72	57⅛	58	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7	SbdWorld Air	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Seagrve .12d	5	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
73	51⅛	Searl GD 1.30	19	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
92⅛	74⅛	SearsRo 1.40	205	87⅛	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Seatrain Line	54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
38⅛	25	Sedco Inc .08	55	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	25½	Servmt .50b	42	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	27⅛	Shapell Ind	112	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	43⅛	Shell Oil 2.40	201	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	32⅛	Shell Tr .45g	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
24	7⅛	ShellerGl .80	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
26⅛	20	ShellGl pf1.40	1	20	20	20	20	
26⅛	21⅛	ShellGl pf1.35	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
53⅛	44	Sherw Wm 2	29	50	50	49⅛	49⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Slegel Hl	7	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
19⅛	17	SierraPac .80	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Signal Co .60	325	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	+
46	33	Signal pf2.20	12	45⅛	47	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
55	42⅛	Signode 1.10	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Simm Prec	40	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
36⅛	32	Simmons .80	56	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
131⅛	94	SimpPat .88b	29	130½	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	+ ⅛
77⅛	63⅛	SingerCo 2.40	143	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
100	82⅛	Singer pf3.50	3	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	SkaggCo .40b	27	30⅛	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
52⅛	41½	Skelly Oil 1	32	47	47⅛	47	4	
29	18⅛	Skil Corp	42	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ½
40⅛	27	Skyline .20	346	41	41⅛	40⅛	40½	— ⅛
55⅛	44⅛	SmithAO 1.40	12	53	53	52⅛	52⅛	
28⅛	16⅛	Smith Intl .40	25	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
57	47½	Smith KF 2	153	53⅛	54	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
26	20⅛	Smucker .70	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
17⅛	12⅛	Sola Bas .50	9	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	
8	4⅛	Sonesta	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	23	SonyCp wi	21	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	Sony Cp .03g	458	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	SooLine 3g	x24	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	SOS Cons .44	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	SCar EG 1.33	311	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
39½	32	SC EG pf2.50	1	33	33	33	33	+1
29	23⅛	SoJerIn 1.52b	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	29⅛	Southdwn Inc	60	44⅛	44⅛	44½	44⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	36⅛	Sodwn pf1.80	9	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17	SoeasIPS 1.28	2	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	SouCalE 1.50	153	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21½	South Co 1.26	149	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	SoulnGE 1.80	9	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33	
60⅛	43⅛	SouNGas 1.40	41	52	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
43	35	Southn Pac 2	121	41⅛	42	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
80⅛	62⅛	SouthrnRy 3a	98	72½	74	72½	74	+1½
15⅛	13½	gsouth Ry pf 1	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	19⅛	SouGUas 1.26	18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	SwstAir .41f	2	13	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15	12⅛	Swest PS .74	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
49	40⅛	Sperry Hut 1	18	42	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	25	Sprry R .40g	372	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Sprague El	19	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	SpringsMill 1	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	SquareD .80a	30	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
78⅛	66⅛	Squibb m.50	165	77	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛	+1
81	69	Squibb pf 2	17	76⅛	77	76⅛	76⅛	—3½
37	29	StaleyMf 1.40	4	30½	V ⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
49⅛	36	StBrands 1.60	34	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
61	50⅛	StdBrd pf3.50	z70	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
66⅛	38⅛	StBrPaint .40	22	65⅛	66	64⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Std gintl .26	22	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	—
11⅛	6⅛	Std Kollsman	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	49⅛	StOilCal 2.80	323	57⅛	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	52⅛	StOilInd 2.30	355	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	67	StdOilNJ 1.80g	434	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
92	76⅛	StdOilOh 2.70	87	87⅛	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
65	55	StO Oh pf3.75	z70	61	61	61	61	
8⅛	5	Std Press	25	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	StPrudent .66	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	27⅛	StanlyWk .80	104	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Stanray .40	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19	14⅛	Starrett .80	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	46	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	34⅛	Stauff pf1.80	1	44	44	44	44	—1
14	8	Sterch Br .8	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	39⅛	SterlDrug .80	74	43⅛	44	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
91	74⅛	Sterl D pf1.50	2	80⅛	82⅛	80⅛	82⅛	+3⅛
33⅛	25	StevensJ 1.50	36	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	StewWar 1.80	15	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Stoke VanC 1	54	23⅛	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Stoke VC pf 1	z150	14	14⅛	14	14	
49	39⅛	Stone W 1.90	18	45⅛	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	StoneCont .36	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
33⅛	19	StorerBrd .50	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
71⅛	52	StudWor 1.20	31	60⅛	61	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
53⅛s39		St W pfA 1.40	6	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	30	SubProp 1.12	18	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
20	16	SuCrest .80	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Sun Chem .40	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
56½	45⅛	SunOil 1b	22	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
47⅛	39⅛	Sun Oil pf2.25	62	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ½
28⅛	22⅛	Sunbeam .80	133	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Sundstrd .80	16	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
17½	12⅛	Sush M .52	53	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
35⅛	26	Sup Valu 1.10	63	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
221	170	Supr Oil 1.40	16 19	196	192	196	+5	
44⅛	29⅛	Suprnk G .40	41	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	35⅛	Suprnk pf1.30	3	52⅛	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+2⅛
5⅛	5	SurvyFd .23g	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Swak .60a	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
42	28⅛	Swft Co .70	374	40⅛	41	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
38g4	27⅛	Sybro .60	49	32	33⅛	32	33⅛	+1⅛
45⅛	51⅛	Sybro pf2.40	8	58⅛	60	58⅛	60	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Systro Do	11	15	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
		T						
44⅛	23⅛	Taft Brd .60	50	40⅛	40⅛	40	40	
25⅛	19⅛	Talcott 1.10	6	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Talley 1	45	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Talley pfB	21	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28	22⅛	Tampa El .80	32	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
75⅛	51	Tady Crp	45	72⅛	72⅛	72	72⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅛	Tady Cp w	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
25⅛	18	TappeC .40	56	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Tech Mtr .091	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	28	Tektrx	16	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Teledye .63t	477	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
131⅛	97⅛	Teled. pf cld	5	109	110	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
84⅛	68⅛	Teledye pf 6	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Telex Cp	402	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Temple I .25	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	Teec 1.32	369	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Teec wt A	262	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	
109⅛	86⅛	Teec pf5 50	30	103⅛	104⅛	103	103	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	Texac 1.60	856	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
48½	38⅛	TexETr 1.52	24	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
39	32⅛	TexGasT 1.52	25	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
38⅛	33⅛	Tex G pf1.50	12	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Tex G wi .60	454	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38½	21⅛	Texas Id 1b	3	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	
123	79½	Texastal .80	83	115⅛	117	115⅛	116⅛	+1⅛
44⅛	31⅛	TexOilGas	21	44⅛	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
19⅛	17⅛	TexPLd .50g	5	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	54⅛	Tex Util 1.92	202	63½	63½	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Textron .90	80	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
43⅛	32⅛	Textr pf2.08	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
31	24⅛	Textr pf1.40	5	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Thiokol .40	58	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	35⅛	ThomBet 1.04	2	46	46	45⅛	45⅛	½
26⅛	18⅛	Thom Ind .40	62	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
60	34⅛	ThomJW .75g	79	55½	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	Thrift Dr .70	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	TI Corp 1.20	7	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
31	19⅛	TidewatM .50	9	27	27	27	27	
62⅛	40w5	Time Inc 1.90	75	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	38	TimesMir .50	70	48	49	48	49	+1⅛
39⅛	33	Timken 1.80	62	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
29	19	TishRlty .40b	37	24⅛	25	24⅛	25	+ ½
21	13⅛	TobinPck .60	8	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Todd Sh 1.20	5	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	58⅛	ToledoE 1.80	x2	29	29	29	29	+ ½
29⅛	0	ToolRsch .991	83	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Tool Rol .40b	5	15⅛	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
67⅛	54⅛	Trane Co .90	65	63⅛	64	63	64	+ ⅛
46⅛	34	Trans U 1.20	71	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
34⅛	13⅛	Trans W Air	326	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	TrnWAir pf	12	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14	9⅛	TrnWFin .62f	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9	15⅛	Transmra .55	805	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135	12½	Transa pf4.50	1	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	+1
20⅛	14⅛	Tr						
n con	.40	11 20	20	20	20			
11	6⅛	Giranscil Inv	159	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	31⅛	Travelrs .80	2447	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛	
50⅛	42	Travelrs pf 2	48	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	TravLed .12g	40	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	TriCon 1.39g	150	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29	
38⅛	34	TriCon pf2.50	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Triangind .80	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	27⅛	Tropicana	182	44⅛	44⅛	43⅛	44	—1
43⅛	32⅛	TRW Inc 1a	159	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
90⅛	76⅛	TRW pf4.50	4	87	87	85⅛	87	+ ½
103⅛	80⅛	TRW pf4.40	2	95	95	95	95	— ½
20	16	Tucsn GE .72	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Twent Cent	53	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
23	13⅛	Tyler Corp	126	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		U						
45⅛	21⅛	UAL Inc	302	35⅛	35⅛	34	34	—1
33⅛	25	UARCO 1.10	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	UGI Cp 1.28	14	21	21⅛	20⅛	21	
23	12⅛	UMC Ind .72	37	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	Unarco .40	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	UniINV .83g	12	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	29⅛	Un Camp 1	18	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	39⅛	Un Carbide 2	284	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Union Corp	424	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18	Un Elec 1.28	199	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
102	97⅛	Un El 7lpt 8	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
68	57⅛	Un El pf4.50	z100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
62	53	Un El pf 4	z80	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	33⅛	UnOilCal 1.60	120	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	46⅛	UOCal pf2.50	57	51⅛	51⅛	50⅛	51	— ⅛
59⅛	46⅛	Un Pac Cp 2	56	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	10⅛	UnPac pf wi	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅛	27⅛	Uniroam .80	56	28	28	27⅛	28	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	Uniroyal .70	182	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22	— ⅛
112	102	Uniroyal pf 8	260	104	104	104	104	—1
44	29	Unishops .40	32	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
45⅛b33⅛		Unit Air 1.80	206	36⅛	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	UnBrands .30	639	14⅛	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
81	60	U Brd pf3.20	220	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
20	15⅛	U Brd pf1.20	6	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	UnitCo .25g	117	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13	9	Unit Fin Cal	19	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Unit Gas .80	47	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	Unit Ind .20	15	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	42⅛	UnJersBks 2	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
37⅛	27⅛	Unit MM 1.30	51	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Un Nuclr	118	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Unit Pk Mln	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
51⅛	37⅛	US FidG 2.20	89	48	49⅛	48	49	+1
56⅛	32⅛	US Finl .05e	56	53⅛	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	32	USForS 2.76n	15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	US Fregt 1.40	55	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	59⅛	US Gypsm 3	105	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	US Indust .40	213	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	15	US Leasg .28	97	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	27⅛	US PlyCh .84	212	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
38	28	USPCh pf1 20	70	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	US Shoe .88	21	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	25	US Smelt 1	138	26	27⅛	26	27	+1⅛
35⅛	30⅛	US Steel 2.40	140	32	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	USTobac 1.20	37	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Unit Util .92	136	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Unit Util wt	146	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	Un Ut pf1.37	11	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
36⅛	29	Un Ut pf1.50	10	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
39⅛	33	U Leaf 1.50	8	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19	UnivOilP .40	462	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	20⅛	Univer Comp	209	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
67	4⅛	Uplohn 1.60	x49	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+
24⅛	11⅛	Uris Bldg .40	45	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
50	34⅛	USLIFE .50	67	47⅛	48	48⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	USM stp	116	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
76⅛	53	UtahCon .80	28	72	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	32⅛	Utah PL 1.92	19	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+
		V						
18⅛	13	Varian Assoc	272	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	VCA Corp .40	42	24	24	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	30⅛	Veeder 1.60	34	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Vendo Co .60	4	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
53	37⅛	VF Corp 1.10	119	44⅛	45⅛	44⅛	45	
21	13⅛	Viacom Int	73	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	VictComp .50	82	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+1
28⅛	23	VaComw .80	1	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	VaElPw 1.12	167	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
115⅛	106⅛	VaEP pf8.84	z70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+1
108	97⅛	Va EP pf7.72	z150	98⅛	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	67⅛	Va E&P pf 5	z50	68⅛	68⅛	68	68	—1⅛
28	20⅛	Vornado	65	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	VSI Corp .48	52	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	
26	20⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	20	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	gvwr unit .72	5	15⅛	16	15⅛	15	
		W						
66	57⅛	WachCp 1.20	9	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
73	63	Wach pf2.20	31	68	68	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	WachRl 1.67g	x103	33⅛	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Walgreen 1	43	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	36⅛	WalkrH 1.20a	17	36⅛	37	36⅛	37	— ⅛
25⅛	17	WallMurry .60	15	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
41	29⅛	Wall M pf1.70	2	30⅛	31	30⅛	31	+1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Walworth Co	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
50	28⅛	Wang Labs	30	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	Ward Foods	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21	14⅛	Warnaco .60	13	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	67⅛	WarLam 1.20	160	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	26	WarnSwa 1	34	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	25	Wash Gs 1.80	51	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	Wash Stl .70a	7	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅛	WashWP 1.36	35	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	Watkin Johns	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Wayn Gos .76	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅛	6	Wean Unit	16	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Weathrhd	12	10⅛	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
3⅛	8⅛	Webb Del E	41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	37⅛	Weis Mkt .92	36	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅛	+ ½
5⅛	4	Welbilt Corp	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
48⅛s38		WellsFar 1.60	49	38	38⅛	37⅛	38	
26⅛	16⅛	WescF 1.17f	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	54⅛	WPP pf 4.50	z70	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
68	51⅛	WPP pfC 4.10	z100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	WtPtPep .75g	25	23	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
34	21⅛	WstnAir 2.19f	46	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1
40⅛	33⅛	Wn Banc 1.30	67	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	WnMryld .80	6	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
19⅛	16⅛	Wn Pac Ind	82	19⅛	21⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	40⅛	WnUnion 1.40	558	46⅛	47⅛	46	46⅛	⅛
85⅛	71	Wn Un pf4.60	1	74	74	74	74	
98⅛	81	Wn Un pf4.60	4	93	93	92	92	—2
94⅛	65⅛	Westg El 1.80	221	90⅛	91	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
27	22	Westvco 1.05	40	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
72	66⅛	Westvo pf4.50	z20	70	70	70	70	+1
37⅛	28⅛	Weyberg 1.20	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	49⅛	Weyerhs .80	207	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
127⅛	114½	Weyhr pf6.75	12	117⅛	119⅛	117⅛	119⅛	+2
20⅛	11½	WheelPitt Stl	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
59⅛	45⅛	WheelPitt 6pf	z10	54	54	54	54	+1
49⅛	36	WheelPitt 5pt	z230	44	44⅛	44	44	
90	65⅛	Whirl Cp 1.60	11	87⅛	88	87⅛	88	+ ⅛
27	13⅛	WhitCn .40b	152	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	
42	31⅛	WhitCn pfA 3	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	Whit C pfC 3	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
32⅛	19⅛	WhiteCras .44	7	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	White Motor	97	24	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅛	7	Whittaker	239	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	WickesCorp 1	202	45⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅛	WiebiStr .25b	13	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	31	Will Ross .40	153	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
48	29	Williams Co	84	42⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42	+ ⅛
31	14½	Wms Co wt	24	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	26⅛	Wms Co pf.80	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	36⅛	Winn Dx 1.68	116	45⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44½	— ⅛
50⅛	17	Winnbgo Ind	43	48⅛	49⅛	47½	47½	—1
26	21	WisElPw 1.48	73	22	23⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
115	104⅛	WisEP pf8.90	z150	108	108	107⅛	108	
19⅛	16⅛	Wisc PS 1.16	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
32	24⅛	Witco Ch .92	35	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1
13½	9⅛	WolveWW .36	20	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Womelco .44	33	20	20⅛	20	20	+ ½
55⅛	35⅛	Woolwth 1.20	149	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ½
78⅛	51⅛	Woolw pf2.20	3	68½	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+
15⅛	5⅛	World Airwy	43	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
197	107⅛	Wrigley 3a	2	181½	181½	181½	181½	
17½	10⅛	Wurlitzer .40	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
		X						
118⅛	84⅛	Xerox Cp .80	564	116½	118	116½	116⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Xtra Inc	46	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
		Y						
19⅛	16½	Yngs SD 1.20	21	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
		Z						
45	36⅛	Zale Corp .64	65	38	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
36⅛	28⅛	Zale pfA .80	3	31	31½	31	31⅛	+1½
40	27⅛	Zapata Norn	71	36½	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	30	Zayre Corp	44	39½	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	36⅛	Zenith R 1.40	166	53	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Zurn Ind .28	26	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ½

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock uring 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend an sales in full. x-ls—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Inc. And S.A. and Ltd. and GmbH — you see the key ones every day in the advertising columns of the International Herald Tribune.
For this is the paper the significant Europeans read — and this is the audience significant corporate advertisers are talking to.

Market Summary

July 1, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Travelers	244,900	36⅛	......
RCA	192,950	36⅛	—1⅛
GenTel&El	148,620	31⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	123,533	45⅛	— ⅛
Occiden Pet	115,500	18⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlin	93,700	26⅛	......
Chrysler	96,300	27⅛	— ⅛
Magic Chef	91,900	25	+ ⅛
KyFrd Chkn	90,200	27	— ⅛
Nort Simon	83,100	53⅛	+2⅛
Texaco Inc	85,600	36	+ ⅛
Ga Pacific	82,400	48	......
IntT&T pf N	82,200	77⅛	......
Transam	80,500	17⅛	+ ⅛
Benefi Cp	79,300	55	— ⅛

Volume, all stocks: 15,090,000 shares. Volume, 15 stocks: 1,701,600 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks: 12 percent. Average price, 15 stocks: $37.80. New 1971 highs: 54; lows: 20. Issues traded in: 1,667. Advances: 740; declines: 587; unchanged: 334.

N.Y. stock index: 55.16 +0.07; industrials: 59.20 +0.03; transportation: 43.92 —0.07; utility: 39.73 +0.02; finance: 69.54 +0.15.

Most Actives—American

BraArw A	73,000	9⅛	— ⅛
DeltaCp Am	32,200	21⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Foodk	27,500	6	
Whittak wt	26,600	4⅛	— ⅛
Arrow Elect	25,700	9	— ⅛
Syntex	25,600	63⅛	—1⅛
Microwav	24,800	30⅛	—1⅛
Daylin wt	24,700	7⅛	+ ⅛
CIC Leasing	23,800	13⅛	+1
Amer He wt	23,300	16	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,760,000
Stock sales year ago 1,280,900

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.66	25.27	25.49	+.07

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	892.33	899.39	886.24	893.03	+ 1.69
20 Trn	215.97	217.17	214.07	215.17	— 0.43
15 Utl	118.43	119.82	117.65	118.55	+ 0.10
65 Stk	297.63	300.21	297.45	299.51	+ 0.22

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	110.98	109.35	110.04	+.09
20 Railroads	42.35	41.81	42.06	+.09
55 Utilities	60.48	59.56	60.01	+.05
500 Stocks	100.65	99.16	99.78	+.58

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 30	290,508	447,530	2,740
June 29	250,589	409,778	2,961
June 28	245,193	393,066	2,878
June 25	209,095	335,338	2,333
June 24	222,026	369,254	2,327

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-54

Acme Mkts	Dennis Mfg	Nat Homes
Aguirre Co	DennisMf pf	Nevada Pw
Amer Hess	EckrdJk wi	Norlin Corp
Ander Clayt	Eckerd NC	NortSim pf
Autom Data	Gen Mills	Papercrft
Avon Prod	GenMills pf	Premier Ind
Beat Food	Halliburtn	Prem Ind pf
BeaF 2.70pf	Hanna Mng	QuakrSt Oil
Beldg Hem	INA Corp	Rite Aid
Bendix Cp	Indian Head	Riviana Fds
Bendix pf	Jeffrn Pilot	Schlitz Brw
BriggsSt n	Johnsn Joh	Schimbgr
Camp Soup	Kauf Broad	Signl 2.20pf
Clorox	Lubrizol	Skyline Cp
Cont Cp pfA	Magnavox	SprmktG pf
ContIllRlty	Mapco pf	TexOilGas
Crane Co	Marriot Cp	Wn Pac Ind
Cutler Ham	Milton Brad	White Cons

NEW LOWS-20

Allegh Lud	GtSU 4.52pf	PaPL 8.40pf
BankTr NY	IntT&T pf L	Richardsn
Charter NY	KCPL 3.80pf	Scott Paper
Chris Craft	Kidde pfA	Sunsh Mng
DayPL pfC	Koplers pf	Univ Leaf
Electn Data	OhE 4.56pf	Wells Fargo
FidUn Bncp	Owenll 4.75pf	

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	61.50
Algemenbank	282.50
Amrobank	57.40
A'damRubb	32.70
Fokker	40.70
Heineken	272
H.V.A.	63
Holland-Am	94
Hoogovens	78.50
I.O.S. Ltd.	50.45
I.P.I.	53.20
K.L.M.	173.50
Philips new	46.20
Robeco	245
Rolinco	154.90
RoyalDutch	149.80
Unilever	116.70
Ver.Machine	104
Hudson-Bay	9.55
ImpChem	2.87
IOS Mgt new	$1.50
Mar&Spen	4.36
MetalBox	3.53
Nichols	0.43½
RandMines	1.43
Bank-Org	0.55
RoyalDutch	21.32½
R.T.Z.	2.46
Shell	4.07
Tube Invest	3.85
Union Corp	2.02
Vickers	0.54
WarLd's	35.32½
West Deep	4.30
West Drief	9.15
West Hold	8.55
West Min	7.83
Woolworth	0.73
ZCI	0.45

Brussels	
Arbed	4,840
Ast.d.Mines	7,230
Cock-Ougree	1,383
Electrobel	5,540
Lambert	1,755
Pétrofina	4,795
Ph.Gevaert	1,955
Soc.Générale	3,650
Solvay	3,740
Un.Minière	1,745

Milan	
Fiat	2,360
Finsider	315
Generali	51,860
Italsider	570
LaRinas	246
Montedis	711
Olivetti	2,373
Pirelli	2,255
SniaVisco	2,300
Terni	124

Düsseldorf	
AEG	163.80
Aug.Thyssen	77.10
BASF	135.60
Bayer	129.10
Commerzbk	227.50
Cont.Gummi	124
Daimler-Benz	367
Demag	183
Deutbank	297.50
DresdeBank	263.70
Gels Bergw	96.70
Hoechster	156.30
Hoesch	66.20
Karstadt	376
Kaufhof	271
KHD	145.90
Lufthansa	75
Mannesmann	155.90
Metallgesel	275
Rheinstahl	95.10
RWE new	192.50
Siemens	220.20
Volkswagen	174.70
Veba	175

Paris	
Air.Liquide	407
Béghin	165.50
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	381.50
C.G.E.	470
C.S.F.	119
Citroën	98
CieBancaire	691
Créd.Comm	169
Créd.Lyonn	—
DeBeers	32.90
EssoStand	335
Fin.Par.BP	241.50
Fr.Pétroles	231.30
GerDan	462
IBM	1,735
ImpOil	143.20
IntNickCan	222.50
Mach.Bull	92.20
Michelin	1,373
Mobil	335
OmniumPét	265
PotheMarc	53.50
Péchiney	164.10
Peugeot	272
Radio Techn	257.40
Rh.Poulenc	205
Rio Tinto	35.50
RoyalDutch	248.50
St.Gobain	145.10
Schneider	237.50
Shell	125.30
Simca	55
Soc.Générale	—
SuezCieFin	307
Thomson	129.10
Ugine-Kuhl	179.50
Youngst'n	—

London	
Anglo-AmCp.	3.32
Anglo-Amin	18.50
BarclayBank	5.25
BeechamGr	3.15
Bowater	1.50
BritAmTob	3.42
Brit.Oxygen	0.51
Brit.Petrole	6.10
Brit.LeyM	0.40
Chartered	2.61
Courtaulds	1.23½
Chrysler	0.23
Consgafent	2.39
DeBeer Def	2.25
Decca Rec	1.95
Distillers	1.48½
Dunlop	1.52
ElMus.Ind	1.64
FreeStGed	5.75
GEC	1.21
Glaxo Gr	3.72
Gt.Univ	3.55
Guinness	1.59
Hawker-Sidd	1.22

Zurich	
Alusuisse	2,475
B.Boveri	1,385
Ciba-Geigy	2,570
Cr.Suisse	3,440
Fischer	1,250
Hoff'Reche bl	171,500
Nestlé	3,195
Sandoz	4,200
Sté B.Suisse	3,980
Sulzer	3,250
U.B. Suisse	3,910

* Ex dividend.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities sold (bid) or bought (asked) Thursdy.

Closing prices on June 30, 1971

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.13	5.23	Cont Gth	10.52	10.63	Trus un	3.32		Pa Mut	4.91	4.91			
Aberdn	2.16	2.37	Corp Ldr	15.60	17.12	Imp Cap	10.16	11.10	Phila	15.62	17.12			
AdmiraltyFunds:			Ciry Cap	13.99	15.12	Imp Gth	8.09	8.84	Pine Ist	11.47	11.47			
Incom	4.35	4.80	Crn WDiv	6.17	6.74	IncF Am	14.12	15.43	Plon Fnd	11.99	13.10			

Fund	Bid	Ask
Cont Gth	10.52	10.63
Corp Ldr	15.60	17.12
Ciry Cap	13.99	15.12
Crn WDiv	6.17	6.74
Crn WDal	7.39	8.08
daVegh	69.58	69.58
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.12	13.25
Delaw	13.40	14.64
Delta	8.06	8.81
Dir Cap	unavail	
Dodg Cox	15.64	15.64
Drexel	14.72	14.72
Dreyf Fd	12.63	13.84
Dreyf Lv	14.62	16.02
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.18	11.13
Grwth	13.78	15.06
Incom	6.27	6.85
Specl	9.68	10.58
Stock	14.14	15.45
Ebrstdt	13.92	15.21
Egret Gt	13.17	14.32
Eltun Tr	19.64	
Emer Sec	6.52	7.13
Energy	13.54	13.54
Entprse	6.75	7.38
Equity	9.53	10.42
Equit Gth	9.36	10.26
Equit Pro	4.58	5.02
Fairfld	10.78	11.78
Farm Bu	10.43	10.43
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.18	13.31
Contfd	9.41	10.28
Dstny	7.28	
Essex	14.37	15.70
Evrst	13.29	14.52
Fidel	16.19	17.69
Puritn	10.56	11.54
Salem	5.70	6.23
Trend	24.96	27.28
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.43	4.85
Indust	3.91	4.28
Incom	5.91	6.47
Vent	4.30	4.71
a14 2 sso v		
FstFd Va	11.97	13.08
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.80	8.55
Grwth	9.92	10.87
Stock	9.53	10.44
Fst Muit	9.64	9.79
Fst Nat	7.78	8.42
Fst Sierr	6.17	6.77
Flet Cap	6.28	
Flet Fnd	5.52	
Fnd Gth	4.81	5.26
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.42	17.95
Incom	13.61	14.87
Mutal	8.82	9.64
Specl	11.75	12.84
Foursq	10.88	11.89
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.82	9.67
Grwth	6.68	7.32
Utils	6.17	6.76
Incom	2.12	2.32
US Gov	10.28	11.27
FdF Dep	10.72	10.72
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.86	10.78
Impac	8.41	9.19
Ind Trd	13.29	14.52
Pilot	7.66	8.37
Fnd Am	8.97	9.83
Gatewy	9.88	10.68
Gen Sec	10.05	10.05
Gibraltr	7.30	7.37
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.71	9.52
Balan	8.89	9.72
Com St	13.07	14.29
GrthFd A	8.61	9.41
Grth Ind	25.15	25.15
Guard M	26.43	26.43
Hamilton:		
Fd HFl	4.76	5.20
Grwth	7.95	8.69
Harbor	8.43	9.21
H&C Fd	13.61	13.61
H&C Lev	11.13	11.13
Hedb Gor	8.68	8.68
Hedge	12.10	13.26
Heritge	2.44	2.67
Hor Man	16.86	17.56
ICM Finl	unavail	
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.17	4.56
Incom	4.30	4.70
Trus sh	12.32	13.46

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.13	5.23
Aberdn	2.16	2.37
AdmiraltyFunds:		
Incom	4.35	4.80
Insur	0.56	11.555
Aetna F	10.40	11.37
Affiliatd	7.44	8.04
Afuture F	10.87	10.87
AllAm Fd	.84	.92
Allstate	11.66	2.54
Alpha	13.05	14.26
Amcap	6.49	7.09
Am Bus	3.34	3.61
Am Diver	11.66	12.09
Am Eqity	5.41	5.93
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.09	9.93
Incme	9.35	10.22
Invest	8.87	9.69
Specl	9.32	
Stock	9.22	10.08
Am Grth	6.74	7.27
Am Inv	5.72	5.72
Am Mutl	9.32	10.19
AmN Gth	3.52	3.85
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.76	9.60
Grwth	11.81	12.94
Icme	8.15	8.93
Fd Inv	9.31	10.20
Vent	45.22	49.56
Astron	4.85	5.30
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.88	6.39
Fnd B	8.04	8.74
Stock	6.08	6.64
Sclen	4.85	5.27
Babson	9.64	9.64
Bayrk Fd	8.67	9.48
Bayrk Gr	5.79	6.33
Beacn Hil	10.76	10.76
Beacn In	14.52	14.52
Berg Ken	unavail	
Bondstk	6.58	7.19
Bostn Stk	8.43	9.27
Bost Fdn	11.47	12.54
Bost Fnd	8.23	8.99
Brwn Fd	3.95	4.35
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.29	16.75
Candn	19.55	21.45
Divid	3.77	4.13
NatW S	13.49	1.49
NY Vnt	17.42	19.07
Burnh Fd	12.24	12.24
Bus Mgt	7.71	8.45
CG Fund	10.41	11.25
Capam	8.04	8.81
Capit Gth	3.51	3.85
Capit Sh	6.57	7.20
Centry Sh	13.53	4.79
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.86	12.96
Com St	1.75	1.91
Grwth	5.82	6.36
Incom	7.60	8.31
Specl	1.99	2.17
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	8.00	8.74
Fund	10.46	1.43
Front	69.91	
Shrhld	11.85	12.95
Specl	10.29	11.25
Chemicl	18.87	20.62
Colonial:		
Equty	4.36	4.77
Fund	11.14	12.17
Grwth	6.59	7.20
Incom	9.65	10.55
Vent	5.36	5.86
Colu Grth	14.11	14.11
ComS Bd	5.25	5.74
Cwlth AB	1.37	1.48
Cwlth C	1.70	1.84
Comp As	8.22	9.01
Comp Cp	6.85	7.51
Comp Bd	9.38	10.20
Comp Fd	10.17	11.05
Comstk	4.43	4.84
Concord	12.08	12.08
Cons Inv	11.75	12.00
Constel G	6.64	7.26
Cont Mut	8.63	8.63

Fund	Bid	Ask
Trus un	3.32	
Imp Cap	10.16	11.10
Imp Gth	8.09	8.84
IncF Am	14.12	15.43
IncF Bos	7.06	7.74
Industry	5.12	5.61
INTGN	9.76	10.55
ICA	13.73	15.01
Inv Guid	9.54	9.54
Inves Idoe	12.28	13.42
Incestrs Group:		
IDS ndl	5.28	5.74
Mutl	10.06	10.93
Prr	4.57	4.97
Stock	19.73	21.44
Select	9.16	9.84
Var Py	7.82	8.50
Inv Resh	5.23	5.72
Istel	22.78	23.48
Ivy	8.21	8.21
J Hanck	8.13	8.84
Joen	23.73	23.73
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	11.22	12.30
Cus B1	18.63	19.49
Cus B2	19.22	21.06
Cus B4	8.43	9.23
Cus K1	7.92	8.68
Cus K2	5.75	.31
Cus S1	19.81	21.71
Cus S2	10.75	11.78
Cus S3	8.54	9.36
Cus S4	5.21	5.71
Polar	4.26	4.66
Knickb	7.54	8.26
Knick Gt	10.27	11.25
Lenox Fd	6.77	7.40
Lex Grth	10.43	11.40
Lex Rsh	16.78	18.34
Librty Fd	6.56	7.15
Life Stk	6.00	6.56
Life Inv	8.07	8.84
Linc Nat	11.47	12.54
Ling	4.96	
Loomis Sayles:		
Ranad	unavail	
Capit	11.91	11.91
Mut	14.80	14.80
Lord Ab	10.65	
Luth Bro	12.38	13.53
Magnain	8.80	9.62
Manhn	5.22	5.70
Mkt Gth	6.84	6.84
Massachusetr Co:		
Freed	8.35	9.15
Indep	.88	7.54
3Mass	11.38	12.47
Mass Fianci:		
MIT Fd	14.35	15.68
MIG F	13.27	14.50
MID F	15.03	16.43
Maes	4.27	4.27
Mathers	13.79	13.79
Mid AM	unavail	
Moody	12.88	12.88
Moody's	12.65	12.65
MIF Fd	8.86	9.58
MIF Gth	5.77	6.24
MuUS Gv	unavail	
M OmaG	5.88	6.39
Mut Shrs	16.31	16.31
Mut Trs	2.00	2.00
NEA Mut	10.34	10.55
Nat Ind	11.28	11.28
Nat Secur SKR:		
Balan	10.91	11.92
Bond	4.95	5.41
Divid	4.27	4.67
Grwth	9.48	10.36
Pf Stk	7.29	7.97
Incom	.35	5.88
Stock	8.17	8.93
Nel Grth	9.84	10.70
Neuw Cet	6.94	7.58
Neuw Fd	11.66	12.74
New Wld	13.20	14.43
Newton	15.45	16.89
Nich Strg	16.76	16.76
Noreast	15.05	15.05
Oceangr	7.93	7.93
Omega	7.17	7.29
100 Fund	14.45	x5.79
..1 Fund	9.53	10.42
One Wms	16.16	16.16
ONeill	11.89	11.89
Oppenh	8.62	9.42
Opp AIM	12.87	14.07
OTC Sec	410.69	11.1
Pacelfnd	9.34	10.21
Paul Rvr	8.71	9.52
Penn Sq	8.14	8.14

Fund	Bid	Ask
Pa Mut	4.91	4.91
Phila	15.62	17.12
Pine Ist	11.47	11.47
Plon Fnd	11.99	13.10
Plan Inv	11.41	12.47
Pilgrth	13.53	14.79
Grwth	27.79	27.79
N Era	10.42	10.42
Horiz	30.08	30.08
Pro Fund	10.86	10.86
Pro Portf	7.01	7.66
Prog Fd	6.00	6.56
Pru SIP	10.98	12.00
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.73	9.54
Georg	14.87	16.25
Grwth	10.78	11.78
Incom	8.18	8.94
Invest	8.54	9.33
Vista	9.03	9.87
Voyag	7.87	8.62
Revere	10.74	11.74
Rintret	15.49	15.55
Rintret	15.49	15.50
Sagitars	3.49	3.81
Schutr	16.40	17.95
Scudder Fud:		
Inl Inv	14.11	14.36
Specl	35.04	35.04
Balan	15.67	15.67
Cm St	10.74	10.74
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.86	4.23
Ivet	8.21	9.00
Ultr	8.10	8.88
Selid Am	10.05	10.99
Sel SpecS	16.63	18.18
Sel Gth	9.00	9.78
Selv F	14.51	15.77
Shm Fd	12.77	12.77
She Ap	31.87	34.83
Shem D	16.58	16.58
Sde Fd	10.18	11.16
Cpt	10.05	10.98
Ivel	11.63	12.71
Tuf	9.14	9.99
Smt B	10.68	10.68
Sw IVNv	9.29	10.04
Swl Gt	7.45	8.05
Sover Inv	13.60	14.89
Spectra	7.31	8.01
Spect	7.39	8.10
StFm Gt	4.73	4.73
Stte St	48.87	49.12
Am Id	4.04	4.43
Asso F	1.31	1.44
Fduc	7.17	7.66
Cp O	10.30	10.03
Stck	14.69	14.69
Gwt	7.55	8.27
Sumt	11.05	12.11
Tec	7.88	8.59
Syc Gt	10.06	10.99
TMR App	13.55	14.81
Teccl	3.41	3.73
Tv Eq	10.80	11.80
Tud Hed	12.66	13.84
TwC Gt	2.99	3.28
TwC Ic	.042	4.41
Uf Mut	10.91	11.92
Nt Iv	8.44	9.22
Accm	7.68	8.42
Icm	14.23	15.59
Sce	8.08	8.85
Vg	9.75	10.68
U Fd C	7.96	8.70
Vl L	7.06	7.74
Icm	5.29	5.80
Spl St	5.82	6.38
VceS pl	9.14	10.32
Vandrbt	7.11	7.77
Vangd	4.83	5.28
Vanig TN	10.55	11.53
Var In P	4.93	5.36
Viking	6.64	7.22
Wall St G	8.86	9.68
Wash M	12.92	14.12
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	21.26	22.62
Ivest	16.56	18.10
Morg	11.43	12.46
Techv	8.42	
Trust	12.14	13.27
Wellsl	unavail	
Wellin	11.64	12.72
Windr	9.97	10.90
West Ind	6.28	6.86
Wincp Fd	5.50	6.01
Winfield	4.70	5.14
Wisc Fd	6.70	7.32
Worth	3.04	3.04
Zeigler	10.47	11.44

Minimum Wages Up For 750,000 French

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—The minimum hourly wage in France went up today from 3.68 to 3.85 francs, giving a pay rise to 750,000 persons.

The decision, taken by the cabinet yesterday, follows a 0.7 percent rise in the cost of living in May

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.28⅝	.30⅛
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.48	.53½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.17	.16½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	114.00	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	69.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	35-36	42-43
Lead spot lb.	.14-.14½	.16½
Copper elec. lb.	.52½-.53	.60-.60½
Tin, (Straits), lb	1.66	1.87½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.16	.15½
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.69½	1.63½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	374.4	409.8

* Nominal. † Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 1 1971

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 4.19-20, Oct. 4.21-22, March '72 4.33-34, May '72 4.32, July '72 4.32 b, Sept. '72 4.32 b, Oct. 4.32 n.

Wool: Oct. 56.2 b, Dec. 61.2 b, March '72 65.5 b, May '72 69.2 b, July '72 71.0 b.

Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: July 25.39 Sept. 25.45, Dec. 25.40, March '72 25.80, May '72 26.12, July '72 26.44.

Copper: July 51.20, Sept. 50.05, Dec. 50.55, Jan. '72 50.60, March '72 50.85, May '72 51.05.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): July 64.45, Sept. 64.90, Nov. 64.35, Jan. '72 60.75 March '72 59.60.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.79, March '72 3.06, April '72 3.23, May '72 3.82.

Silver: July 160.20, Sept. 162.20, Dec. 165.80, Jan. '72 167.00, March '72 169.40, May '72 171.80, July '72 174.20, Sept. '72 176.60.

(a) asked (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
July	27.10	27.27	24.90	z26.90	—27
Oct.	29.30	29.40	28.86	28.85	—44
Dec.	29.66	27.87	29.30	29.30	—40
March	30.35	30.51	30.02	30.02	—33
May	30.65	30.65	30.30	z30.15	—38
July	30.80	30.80	30.35	z30.30	—43
Oct.	29.25	29.25	29.00	z28.95	—13
Dec.	27.25	27.26	29.20	27.20	+10

z—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Jul	1.58¾	1.59⅛	1.57⅝	1.58⅞	1.56⅞
Sep	1.57	1.58	1.56⅞	1.58	1.56½
Dec	1.61	1.62	1.60¾	1.61¾	1.60⅞
Mar	1.63	1.64⅛	1.62⅞	1.64	1.62½
May	1.61⅛	1.62½	1.61	1.61⅞	1.60¾
CORN					
Jul	1.54½	1.54½	1.52	1.53¼	1.51⅞
Sep	1.50½	1.52	1.49⅞	1.51⅛	1.50
Dec	1.49	1.49¾	1.46¾	1.43¼	1.47¼
Mar	1.52	1.53¾	1.51	1.53½	1.51¼
May	1.55	1.55¾	1.52⅞	1.55⅝	1.53¼
SOYBEANS					
Jul	3.21½	3.25¼	3.21½	3.25¼	3.21½
Aug	3.23½	3.26⅝	3.23	3.26½	3.23¾
Sep	3.22½	3.26	3.22½	3.26	3.22¼
Nov	3.20¼	3.23½	3.20	3.23½	3.21
Jan	3.23¾	3.27¼	3.23¾	3.27½	3.24¾
Mar	3.26	3.30½	3.26	3.30½	3.27½
May	3.27¼	3.32¼	3.27g2	3.32¼	3.29¼
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	13.26	13.59	13.25	13.54	13.30
Aug	12.94	13.28	12.94	13.27	12.98
Sep	12.73	12.98	12.73	12.96	12.70
Oct	12.52	12.75	12.52	12.74	12.52
Nov	12.43	12.65	12.43	12.65	a12.45
Dec	12.33	12.56	12.36	12.54	12.33
Jan	12.32	12.46	12.38	a12.46	12.30
Mar	12.18	12.34	12.18	12.31	12.16
May	12.10	12.20	12.07	12.18	12.04
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	84.90	85.95	84.90	85.80	85.10
Aug	85.30	86.50	85.30	86.35	85.45
Sep	84.35	85.50	84.35	85.40	84.50
Oct	82.10	83.00	82.10	83.00	82.10
Nov	81.60	82.80	81.60	82.80	a82.10
Dec	81.50	82.50	81.50	82.45	81.65
Jan	81.10	82.00	81.10	82.00	81.25
Mar	81.50	82.30	81.50	82.30	a81.70
May	82.30	83.05	82.30	83.00	a82.50

B—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER					
Jul	1.59.7	1.60.1	1.59.8	1.60.1	1.56.6
Aug	1.60.5	1.61.6	1.59.7	1.61.4	1.57.6
Oct	1.63.5	1.63.9	1.62.0	1.63.7	1.60.0
Dec	1.65.5	1.66.5	1.64.5	1.65.1	1.62.4
Feb	1.67.3	1.68.9	1.67.2	1.68.6	1.64.8
Apr	1.69.9	1.71.2	1.69.6	1.71.1	1.67.4
Jun	1.72.6	1.73.6	1.72.3	1.73.6	1.69.9
Aug	1.74.8	1.75.2	1.74.7	1.76.1	1.72.4
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	30.72	30.83	30.70	30.77	30.70
Oct	30.02	30.07	29.95	30.02	29.95
Dec	30.02	30.10	30.00	30.10	30.00
Feb	30.90	31.00	30.90	31.00	30.92
Apr	31.10	31.17	31.10	31.17	b32.12

Sales: Aug 391; Oct 231; Dec 64; Feb 60; April 26.

LIVE HOGS					
Jul	21.75	21.95	21.72	21.80	21.80
Aug	21.25	21.50	21.20	21.25	21.27
Oct	20.15	20.50	20.15	20.32	20.17
Dec	20.37	21.03	20.82	20.90	20.85
Feb	22.49	22.60	22.35	22.40	22.45
Apr	22.10	22.20	22.05	22.15	22.27
Jun	23.70	a23.50	23.70	b23.75	23.70
Jul	24.05	24.05	24.05	24.05	23.95

Sales: July 139; Aug 207; Oct 304; Dec 91; Feb 17; April 15; June 5; Jul'72, 1.

SHELL EGGS					
Jul	39.90	30.80	29.45	29.75	35.90
Aug	34.60	34.00	33.55	33.55	34.25
Sep	33.10	38.10	37.75	37.90	38.00
Oct	37.30	37.40	37.25	37.25	37.25
Nov	39.05	39.20	38.85	b39.50	39.05

Sales: July 601; Aug 10; Sep 414; Oct

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Jul	24.20	24.45	23.97	24.27	24.40
Aug	23.90	23.33	22.27	23.10	23.10
Feb	31.45	31.87	31.40	31.70	31.57
Mar	31.32	31.90	31.25	31.60	31.45
May	32.30	32.30	32.15	32.25	32.00
Jul	32.45	32.75	32.45	32.65	a32.45
Aug	31.20	31.85	31.20	31.57	31.45

Sales: July 2,674; Aug 2,193; Feb 717; March 127; May 7; Jul'72, 67; Aug'72, 3.

Open interest: July 6,292; Aug 9,902; Feb 4,162; March 596; May 65; Jul'72, 370; Aug'72, 47

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Alitalia Posts '70 Loss

ROME, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Alitalia lost 1.5 billion lire ($24.1 million) last year, after a profit of 3.7 billion lire a year earlier, the company announced today, and said 1971 is not likely to be much improved. "We view the short-term future with extreme caution," an official said.

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Oversea Trustee Establishment.
P.O. Box 46628 Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

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L'AIR LIQUIDE

The Ordinary General Meeting, at which more than 68,000 stockholders, representing approximately 58% of the outstanding capital stock, were present or represented, was held June 25, 1971, under the chairmanship of Jean DELORME, President-General Manager.

The meeting, after having approved the report of the Board of Directors and that of the Auditors in all their details, closed the fiscal year 1970 with a net profit of 74,847,000 francs, compared with 62,275,000 francs in 1969, or a progression of 12%.

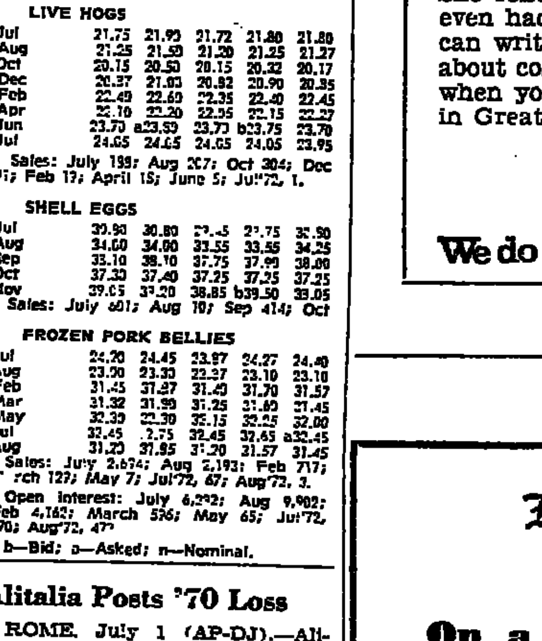
The dividend was fixed at Fr. 9.00 per share for 1970. With the fiscal credit, the revenue per share will amount to Fr. 13.50.

The Extraordinary General Meeting held immediately thereafter authorized the Board of Directors for a period of five years to increase the capital stock as follows:

—By a maximum sum of 250 million francs by incorporating reserves, profits or premiums and raising the par value of the existing shares or issuing new shares.

—By a maximum sum of 350 million francs by issuing new shares payable in cash, with or without a premium, the total amount of such eventual premiums being included in that sum.

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	6 MOS.	3 MOS.		6 MOS.	3 MOS.
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Belgium ..... B.Fr	1,100.00	575.00	Luxembourg ... L.Fr.	1,100	575
Denmark (air). D.Kr.	174.00	91.00	Netherlands ..... Fl.	80.00	42.00
Finland (air) ..... $	25.00	13.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	177	92
France ..... Fr.	93.00	49.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	634.00	331.50
Germany ..... D.M.	80.00	42.00	Spain (air) .. Ptas.	1,550	810
Great Britain (air). £	7.85	4.12	Sweden (air). Sw.Kr.	147.00	76.00
Greece (air) ..... Dr.	780	405	Switzerland ... S.Fr.	95.50	50.00
Iran (air) ..... $	33.50	17.50	Turkey (air) ..... $	25.00	13.00
Ireland (air) ..... £	7.85	4.12	Yugoslavia ..... $	25.00	13.00
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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	9	AberdnMf .40	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Abrdn P .12f	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Acme Prec	12	2½	2½	2½	2½	
24⅞	15¼	Action Ind	4	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	3¾	Adams Russl	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Admiral Intl	10	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	7⅛	A&E Plast P	13	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ¼
7⅞	3⅞	Aerodex Inc	2	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Aero Flo .30	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	17¼	Aerojet .50a	7	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
8	5	Aerosol .10f	3	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Aerovox Cp	4	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
15	10⅞	Affil Cap Cp	34	11¾	11¾	11⅛	11½	— ¼
10	6⅞	Affil Cap wt	13	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
13¼	9½	Affil Hosp .20	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	6	AIC Photo	6	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Aiken Ind	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19	13	Airborne Frt	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec	4	8½	8½	8½	8½	
24½	11	Airwick B .25	109	21½	22⅝	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	19½	Alax Ma .30g	3	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅛
65	54	AlaP pf4.20	z150	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	
8½	5¼	Alaska Airl	41	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
14	⅝	Alba Wal .24	42	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
9½	4⅛	Aldon Ind	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22⅛	17¼	AlisMlg 1.57g	19	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
18⅞	10¼	Alleghy Airl	19	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
12	6⅞	AlleghAirl wt	5	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
14¾	8⅞	AlleghyCp wt	10	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15½	Allen El .87f	13	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
48¾	24¼	Alliance T R	6	44¼	44½	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Allied Art	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	8	Allied Contrl	7	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
7¼	4	Alpha Ind	12	5½	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
6¼	3⅞	Altamil Cp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17¼	12¼	Alter Fds .50	34	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
26⅝	10⅞	Amco Ind	43	26	26	25	25⅛	—
16⅞	14⅝	AmerHess wt	233	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	16	— ⅜
20	13	Am Agronom	10	14¼	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ¼
10½	6⅞	A AufVnd .20	8	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	8⅝	Am Biltrt .30	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
35¼	30¼	AmBldgM .24	24	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
27	21¾	A CenM 1.62g	34	25¾	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
23¼	17½	Am Fin 1.10	13	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	23¼	A Fitch 1.24g	1	26	26	26	26	
11	3⅞	Am Fitch wt	6	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¼	A Israeli .23g	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	9	A MaizeA .33	9	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	A MaizeB .33	8	12⅝	13	12¾	13	
42¼	32	Am Mf 1.20g	45	32½	32¾	32½	32½	+
34⅝	18⅝	AmMotInns	13	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅞
27½	20⅝	AmPetrl .55g	34	22¼	22¼	21½	21¾	— ¼
12⅝	7⅞	A RltyTr .55g	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	AmSat Equip	33	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ¼
9⅝	4⅞	AmTech I 1f	17	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
25½	16⅞	AmesDep Str	25	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
41	19¼	Amrep Corp	80	23⅛	23⅛	22¼	22½	— ½
6¼	4	AndreaR .05p	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅝	Andy Gard	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
38	23⅝	Angelica .18	36	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	
2½	1⅛	Anglo Lautro	73	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
15	8⅛	Ansul Co	25	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
9½	5¼	Anthony Ind	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2	AO Indust	99	2	2⅛	2	2	
8⅞	2¾	Apollo Indust	14	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
13⅝	4½	Applied Data	10	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
7½	2⅜	Applied Dev	47	4¼	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
32⅝	23½	Aquitain Ltd	109	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
30	17⅞	Arctic Ent	39	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
3¼	2	Argus Inc	6	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19	13½	ArizColoLd C	11	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	16¼	Ark Best .30	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	
29⅝	24⅞	ArkLGas 1.30	144	27⅞	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞
14¼	9¼	Arrow Elect	257	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅝
25⅞	18⅛	Arundel	17	23⅝	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	— ¼
24⅞	13	Asamera Oil	114	19⅛	19¼	18¾	19⅛	
12¾	6⅝	Ashl Oil Can	2	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
11	7	ASPRO .25b	15	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25	18¼	AssdBaby .60	11	24⅝	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ¼
32⅞	24	Assd M 1.20g	33	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅜
13½	10¼	Atalanta Co	4	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
3⅝	2½	Atco Chem	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅞	15	Atico M .95g	35	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	
11¾	4¼	Atico Mtg wt	69	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ¼
18½	13½	Atl CMtn .93g	52	16	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
2⅛	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
24½	19	Augat Inc	66	23⅝	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
18¾	13⅝	Austral Oil	45	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ½
15½	9⅞	Auto Bldg	22	12⅝	12¼	12	12	
14¼	7⅞	Automat Rad	11	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅝	AutomSvc .20	12	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
56⅝	32	AutoSwit .45g	13	50¼	50⅞	50¼	50¼	
10	3¾	AVC Corp	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	
10¾	6⅝	AVEMC .10	19	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		B						
42	22	BagdCop .40b	5	32	32¼	32	32	
32⅛	21	Baker Ind .24	19	32⅛	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
21⅞	16¼	Baker M .42g	7	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
28⅛	23¼	Baldwin DH	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
7	5⅝	Bald Sec .16g	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	4¼	Ball Co	12	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
6⅝	2⅛	Bang Pun wt	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
13¾	8⅛	Banister Cntl	2	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
29½	23	BankrUt .14g	133	28	28⅝	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Banner Indus	17	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Barb Lynn	23	6⅝	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
20¼	10⅞	Barnes Eng	6	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	25	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅝
19	11	Barry R 1.67f	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅝	8⅛	Barry Wr .20	15	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Bartell Med	34	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	6	Barth Sp .33	13	14⅛	14¾	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	9	BartonBr .45f	4	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6	Bartons Cdy	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Baruch Fostr	7	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	BarwickET	3	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	BBI Inc	4	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15½	8	Behaviorl RL	48	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	12	Behring Corp	22	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13	⅛
6	4	Bell Electrn	14	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
12	7	Belscot .40f	22	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ¼
20	17	BenS Mg .90g	14	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19⅝	— ¼
5	4¼	Ben StMg wt	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¾	6⅝	Benrus Corp	7	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
16⅝	10½	BergBrun .24	48	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
26⅝	20¼	Berg B pf1.15	12	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Bertea Corp	2	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅞	20	Berven Carpt	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
14⅝	6⅝	Beth Cp .78f	.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17⅝	9	Beverly Ent	141	14	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
28½	17⅝	Big Bear 1.08	74	28⅝	29	27⅞	29	+ ¾
33½	22¾	BinneyS .80	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
8¾	4⅝	Bluebird Inc	39	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	6	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21⅞	15½	Bohack Corp	12	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
28½	18¾	Boothe Comp	12	19⅞	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Botany Ind	18	4⅝	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
21⅞	14½	Bowne Co .16	6	18⅝	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
27¾	15	Bow Vall .10	131	27	27⅝	27	27	+ ⅛
42⅝	32½	Brad Ragan	28	34⅝	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅞
38	21⅛	BradfCom Sy	69	31¾	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Branch In .50	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
19⅛	6¼	BranifAir wt	5	14¼	14⅝	14	14	
14⅝	⅞	BrnifAirA .21t	730	9⅝	9¾	9	9½	—
19⅛	14⅞	BrascanLt 1b	127	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
23⅝	14⅝	Braun En .32	11	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
18	7¾	Breeze .59f	4	15⅞	16	15¾	15¾	
8⅝	6⅝	BrA Tob .10g	2	8	8	8	8	
8½	6 11-16	BrATb r .16g	2	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅝	4¼	BroDart Ind	24	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	7¾	BrksPer .20	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅝	Brown Co wt	6	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	24	BwnF A .40b	13	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
28¼	23½	BwnF B .40b	24	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
6½	5½	BrownF pf.40	4	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	
17½	8¼	Bruce Robert	12	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
43½	35¼	BT Mtg 1.25g	83	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	BTB Corp	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	9	BTUEng .07p	4	9⅝	9¾	9½	9½	
6⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13	10	Buell Ind .15r	1	10	10	10	10	
28¼	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	33	27	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅛
10¾	5	Burgess Ind	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
35	26⅝	Burns Intl .60	56	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29½	
4½	3	Burr JP .05g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¼	4½	Butler Aviat	5	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
18¾	10	Buttes Gs Oil	24	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ¼
		C						
17¼	12¾	Cablecom Gn	10	13¾	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
34¼	20¾	Caldor .10d	80	33⅛	34¼	33⅝	33¾	— ¼
33⅝	20¾	Calcomp	32	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
32¾	17½	Cal Hlt Care	40	19⅝	19⅞	18¼	18⅞	— ⅝
25⅝	15⅝	Camcoinc .15	35	21⅛	21½	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	5 15-16	CampbChib	73	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7 3-16	+7-16
12⅞	9	CampbM .30	17	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3½	CdnExp G&O	57	3 11-16	3⅞	3 9-16	3⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Cdn Homestd	39	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7¼	
25½	20½	CdnInt P 1.80	8	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	10¼	CdnJavin .44f	49	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅝	
45⅝	35½	Cdn SuperOil	26	43¼	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Canaveri .16t	8	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Canoga Ind	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
21⅞	10⅞	Cap Ind .16p	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
8¼	2⅛	Career Acad	63	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3⅝	
19⅞	18	Caresse Inc	11	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
92	83½	Carnatn 1.20	32	90⅝	91	90¼	90½	+ ¼
10¼	4½	Carousel Fsh	10	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	CarrolDv .99f	7	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Castleton Ind	52	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
23⅝	8⅛	Cavitron Cp	15	17½	18	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	7¼	CelluCraft	34	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
53	44½	CenMe pf3.50	z90	48½	48½	46½	46⅞	—2⅛
16⅞	14	Cen Sec 1.30g	8	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
15⅞	7⅝	Centrylnd .24	8	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
27¾	20½	Centry El .60	2	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
5½	3½	Certified Cp	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅝	4¾	Certron Cp	109	4⅞	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
13	7¼	ChadwM .15a	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
28	19½	ChampHo .10	125	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27	— ½
6⅞	3	Charan Ind	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅞	18¼	Charter Med	27	19¾	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ½
12½	11	Chatt Gas .68	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
13¼	8⅛	Christian Cos	31	12	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	CIC Leasing	238	13¾	14½	13½	13⅝	+1
12½	8	CinmaS .30e	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Cinerama	73	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ¼
38	31¾	Circle K .32	4	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37½	
11⅝	6½	gcltSv AR wt	73	7¼	7¼	7	7	
13⅝	12¼	Citizen F .24	39	13⅝	14	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
13¼	8⅝	CityGsFla .50	4	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
17¼	14⅛	Clarke G .10g	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ½
19⅝	13⅝	CVLARKSON Ind	11	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16	
6⅝	4	Clarostat	3	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Clary Corp	18	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
18⅝	14⅝	Clinton Mer	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	
11¾	5⅝	Clopay .37f	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	
14½	10	CMI Corp	8	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
40	24¼	cCMI Inv Cp	3	32⅝	32½	32⅝	32½	+ ⅜
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	16	6	6	5⅝	6	
15⅛	12	Coff Mat .30	23	14½	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec .10	58	7⅞	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	11¼	Cole Natl .44	3	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
38⅝	24⅝	Coleman .40	92	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32¾	—1⅛
46⅞	45½	Colon Coml	33	47⅛	48⅞	47⅛	48⅝	+1⅞
18⅝	9⅝	Colon Snd .30	25	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—
40	25⅞	Colwl Co .29g	7	34	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
26⅛	23	Colw M 1.16g	53	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1¼
8½	6½	Colwl Mtg wt	47	7½	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
21⅛	12½	Combustn Eq	8	17⅛	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
27⅞	21	Cominco .70	8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	6¼	Coml All .10g	5	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
c18⅞	14	Coml Met .60	3	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
13½	6⅛	Commodor	12	12⅞	13	12⅝	13	
14⅝	10	ComHlth Fac	16	11½	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
29⅝	22¼	Com PS 1.50b	10	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	
16	9⅞	Compoind .36	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17½	6⅞	Compreh Des	6	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	CompuDyne	7	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
7¼	3⅞	Comput Eq	7	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Comput Instr	5	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
13⅝	7¼	Comput Invst	8	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
4¼	2⅝	Comp M .20e	9	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
21	11⅞	Computest	6	12	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
16⅝	8⅝	Conchemco	27	14⅞	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
13¼	6⅛	Concord Fab	2	8¼	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
15¼	11	Condec Corp	58	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ½
6⅞	4⅝	Connlly Con	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11¼	6½	Connrex .30b	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7	4	Conroy Inc	17	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
1 15-16	1⅛	Con Cdn Far	8	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16	+3-16
15⅝	7⅝	ConDenS .05g	9	13	13⅛	12⅝	13	
9¼	4¼	Con Nat Sh A	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Con OG 1.12f	27	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Con Refing	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
4½	1⅝	Con Mater	21	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
13⅞	9⅛	Cook Elec .30	10	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
14	8½	Cook Ind	30	12⅝	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅜
17¾	14⅝	Cook Pnt Var	3	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	7	Cooper Jarrt	10	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
31	22	Corrn Blk .72	3	29¼	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ½
9⅞	5	Cosmodyne	10	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26¼	19⅛	Cousins .84g	33	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
25⅝	17¼	CVOXCble Com	48	18⅝	18⅞	18	18⅝	+
9	4⅝	Craig Corp	23	4⅝	4¾	4½	4½	
16⅛	8½	CramerE .37f	18	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
17¾	8¾	Creative Mgt	9	10⅞	10⅞	10½	[illegible]	
32¼	22¼	CreoleP 2.69a	77	23	23	22⅝	22½	— ½
16½	5¼	Crest Foam	10	13	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Crestmont	15	7½	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅞	21¼	Crompton .80	3	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
8¼	6	CrowleyM .30	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
55⅞	31	CwnCPl 1.22t	19	36¼	36¼	35¼	36⅛	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	Crystal Oil	58	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
20½	12⅝	Cubic Cp .05g	22	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
8½	4½	Curtis Math	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
41⅛	25¼	CutterA .44	66	39⅛	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅜
37	23¾	CutterB .44	2	34½	34½	34½	34¾	
		D						
14¾	8½	Daitch .25g	64	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	+ ½
16⅝	8⅛	DamonC .40	9	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
25¼	16½	Danielin .12g	11	22⅝	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Daryl Ind	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	Data Control	27	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
29¼	18½	Data Documt	24	21⅛	21⅜	20	21⅜	+1⅝
9⅞	5⅝	Data Prod	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
13⅛	9	Day Mines	11	9⅝	9½	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Dayiin wt	247	7½	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	DC Tran A	11	1½	1½	1½	1½	
20	8⅝	DCA Develop	27	15⅞	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛	+1⅛
43⅞	24⅝	Dearborn St	77	40⅞	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	5⅝	De Jur A .19f	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18	11	Del Labs	32	14	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Delta Cp Am	323	21	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ½
43¼	29⅝	Deltona Corp	79	31	31⅞	6¼	30⅛	— ½
24⅝	10½	Delm Fd .25g	43	15	15⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
31½	21	Den Tal Ez	86	31⅛	32¼	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	Dero Ind .65f	7	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	DeRose Ind	7	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
34	19½	Deseret Ph	111	28½	28⅞	23	28⅝	
6½	3¼	Delecto Scal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
45	20¾	DevCpA 2.39f	49	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	21⅝	Dev Cp A wi	13	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
18¼	13⅝	Devon Appar	57	15¼	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
35⅞	24⅝	DHJ Indust	62	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—1
13⅛	9	DieboldCK Lsg	27	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
9⅞	7½	Diebld V .14g	16	7¼	7¼	7½	7½	— ½
27¼	17⅝	gdillard .50g	7	25½	25½	25	25¼	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Diodes Inc	8	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	10¼	Diversey .50	9	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	
14⅛	8½	Dixilyn Corp	25	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
96⅝	78⅛	Dome Petrol	186	95⅛	99	95⅛	99	+4⅝
15⅝	12½	Domtar .60	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
8⅞	3⅞	DPA Inc	28	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Drew N	19	4½	4½	4½	4½	
24⅛	15⅞	Driver H .10r	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	17	Drug Fair .40	8	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
4½	3⅝	Dunlop .71g	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	Duraloy Co	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	Duro Tst .15d	7	9	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
10¼	5⅝	Dynalectrn	22	7⅛	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
		E						
10½	5¾	Eagle Cloth	11	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
34⅝	20¼	ErlScheib .48	13	34⅝	34½	33⅝	33⅝	—1¼
6⅛	5⅛	Earth Resrcs	4	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24	16¼	Easco Oil .30	29	18	18⅝	18	18¼	+1
12⅝	9⅛	EastnAir .54f	12	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
28⅝	14⅝	Eastrn Co .96	3	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
19½	5⅞	Eastn Frght	10	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Eckmar Co	18	5½	5½	5	5	— ⅜
16	10¼	Edgingtn Oil	2	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
33⅛	22½	Edmos .13	23	24⅝	24½	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
13⅝	9¼	Edo Corp	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	Ehren Photo	17	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	5⅞	Elco Corp	9	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ½
16⅛	10	ElectHose .20	2	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
16⅝	12	Electrog .60	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Elect Assist	25	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Elect Comp	5	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
9½	5	Electron Eng	3	8	8	8	8	
10⅜	3⅞	Elect Resch	12	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
24⅛	13⅞	Electron .60	9	22	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Electros .22f	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
2	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	El Tronics	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15½	¼	Emery In .30	95	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
19½	13⅝	Emp Fin .92f	3	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
21½	18½	EnkoShgo .64	2	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	
6⅝	4½	Equit Cp .05e	66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32½	20¾	Equity Fd wt	41	27	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	EquityNat In	128	9⅝	9½	9	9	
6	3⅝	Ernst EC A	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	½	Ero Ind	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16¼	8½	Esgro Inc	3	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅞	Espey Mfg	2	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Esquire Rad	8	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Essex Chem	23	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛	
10	5½	Evans Ar Ind	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
71	10½	Executne .24	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		F						
28½	15⅞	Fab Ind	38	17¾	18	17¼	17¼	— ½
13¾	7⅞	Fablen .40b	9	8⅝	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
15	6¼	Fairfld Noble	32	8	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
16½	6⅝	Falcon Sbd	59	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅞
6¼	3½	Family Rec	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	
5½	4	Fed Resrces	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	11⅝	Felmont Oil	57	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
24½	13⅝	gfelsway .32	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	
7¾	10⅞	Fibrebord wt	14	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	
25⅝	24¼	FidelGr 1.52g	12	27¼	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅞
9¼	6½	FidelcoGr wt	10	7⅛	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ¼
22½	19	Fid Ml 1.31g	24	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5½	gfield Plastic	1	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Filmways	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19	12⅝	FlltrDyn .01e	8	15⅛	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
26⅛	21	FinSaBa .20a	20	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
17½	11	FinlGenl .24b	32	15	15	14¾	15	
21⅝	16¾	Fst Den .62g	39	17½	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4¼	Fst Danv wt	26	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1⅝	FirstNtl Real	13	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	FirstNHRl wt	120	⅝	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
23⅞	16¾	Fst SL S .24d	10	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
13½	11	FslUn RE .88	32	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
15	10	FischerP .66f	18	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	Fishman b0.4	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4¾	3¼	Fla Capital	4	3⅝	3¾	3½	3¾	
24⅞	17⅝	FlaTile A .20	4	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	
17	11¼	Flowerlnd A	4	15½	15½	15½	15½	
15⅝	10¼	Fluke Mf .41f	18	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12½	— ⅝
3	10	Fly Tiger wt	33	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Foodrma .30	16	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
90⅝	64½	Ford CVANDA	¼	2⅜	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
28⅞	16	Forest Cit .25	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
24¼	12¾	ForestLb .44f	16	19½	19½	19	19¼	
51½	27⅝	FrankMnt .10	47	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
22	18¼	FranksNu .60	16	18¼	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16	Frantz Mf .60	11	16	16	16	16	
24⅝	15⅝	Fresnillo .20g	11	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	— ¼
6⅝	3⅞	Friend Frost	3	5	5	5	5	
9¾	6¼	Frier Ind .30	2	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8⅞	5	Frontier Air	10	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	
6⅝	2¼	Front Air wt	16	4⅛	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
9	4⅝	Frye Indust	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
		G						
9¼	4¾	Gabriel Ind	41	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	13⅝	Garan Inc .36	4	23⅝	23½	23	23	— ⅛
27⅞	13¼	Garcia Corp	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	
11⅞	5¾	Garland Cp	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	GateSpG .10p	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20	12½	Gavid NH .30	10	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	
26⅝	22	Gaynor Stafd	16	24½	24½	24	24	— ¾
11⅞	7⅝	Gearhart .24	43	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Alloys	1	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
33⅝	23¼	Gen Battery	233	27	28⅛	27	28	+1
8½	4½	Gen Buildrs	36	5	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
58¼	38½	G Cinema .40	3	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
15	11	GenEduc Svc	18	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
11	4⅝	G Emplo .04p	1	5	5	5	5	
16	11	GenMtgl .6g	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
6	3⅜	Gen Plywood	4	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
32⅛	17½	Genge Ind	59	19	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ½
21⅝	10⅞	GerberSc Ins	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
23	17⅝	Giant Fd .50a	8	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Giant Yel .40	24	8⅝	8 15-16	8⅝	8 13-16	—1-16
5⅝	2⅞	Gilbert Cos	7	4⅝	4½	4⅛	4½	
32⅞	18⅝	Gilbert Flex	76	26⅝	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
10	6	Gladding Cp	41	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	Glasrock Prd	13	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	8½	Glen Ger .18f	2	9	9	8¾	8¾	
14	12	GlenDis B .10	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
31½	22½	GlobeSec Sys	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
30⅝	20½	Gloucster En	6	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Gluckin Ltd	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7⅞	Goldblatt .36	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝	
18½	16½	GoodLS & Co	16	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	
7¼	4⅝	Goodway	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅛	Gorin Str .50	21	8	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	6¼	Gould Inc wt	18	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅛	30⅞	Grainger .50	3	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	
12⅞	8⅛	Granite Mgt	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	Grass Val Gr	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	Gray Mfg	19	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅝	GreatAm Ind	33	1⅞	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Gt Basin Pet	19	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11½	7¾	Gt Lak Chem	23	8	8½	8	8	
28⅛	18⅛	Greenmn .29f	8	25⅝	26	25⅞	25	
11¾	6¼	Greer Hyd	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11	7	Greyh C .20e	6	8¾	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
39	22¾	GRI Corp .12	26	38½	38½	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅝
16	10⅝	GrossTlcs .70	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
17⅞	7½	GrowChm .32	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Gruen Ind	3	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	GSC Enterp	55	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	ggtl corp	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	34	Guardian Ind	6	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	
38	28¼	GuarMl 2.36g	42	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34½	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	GuardCh .15g	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	18	Guerdon Ind	24	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
23⅝	19¾	Gulf Can .60	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Gulf St Land	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	4¾	Gulf Wind wt	89	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		H						
15½	9½	HallsMtr .35g	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Hamilton Cos	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14½	6⅛	Hampsh Des	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Hampt Sh .32	2	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
40⅞	25⅞	Harland .10g	16	39⅝	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Harnischfr 1	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	Hartfld Zody	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Harvey Grp	33	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	
26	6⅝	Harvey St .24	4	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅞	Hastings .20a	4	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	HealthM .60	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Hecks Inc .08	68	22⅞	23	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Heinicke Inst	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	10⅞	Heitm M .07g	26	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	29⅝	HelenaRu .76	18	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
27⅛	13¼	Her Mal .24g	38	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅝	HIG Inc .25t	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	HIShear .40	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31¼	26⅛	Higbie Mf .88	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
48½	39	Hillnbrd .40g	195	40⅛	40¼	37	37¼	—3½
11¾	6⅝	Hillhavn .04p	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
60	36	Hilton Hot wt	14	53½	54	53½	54	+1½
13⅞	6¼	Hipotronics	12	11⅞	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Homf Indust	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
42⅝	36	Hollingr 1.60	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
38¼	25¼	Holoph 1.20a	45	36	37⅝	36	37	+ ¾
31½	24¼	HomeO A .50	21	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
20	12	Horn Hardrt	4	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
24½	17¼	Hoskins .80a	8	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
32¾	10⅝	Hospital Affil	27	31⅝	31⅝	30¾	30⅞	— ⅝
12⅛	7¾	Host Ent .35f	1	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
46⅞	29	House Fabric	147	41⅞	42½	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	House Vls .32	15	15⅞	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
37	28¼	HubbellA 1	9	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
38	28¼	HubbellB 1	26	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ¼
56½	41⅞	Hubb pfB1.75	14	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅞
55	49⅞	HudnMan A	31	51¼	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
49½	6⅝	HudB OG .50	5	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	
18⅞	11⅝	Hudson Leas	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10¾	Huffman .30p	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅞	13⅝	Husky Oil .15	8	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
49⅝	31	Huyck Cp .48	40	46¼	46½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Hydrometl	30	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
45⅛	23½	Hygrad Food	10	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
55½	39	HygrdFd pf 4	9	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	— ½
		I						
36½	24¼	IdealToy 1f	9	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30¼	
8½	3⅝	IHC Inc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
12⅛	6¼	IllusWor Eric	36	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	IMC Magnet	3	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
8¾	4⅝	ImocoGy .64t	2	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	ImpChm .18g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	ImprlOil .50a	27	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅝	
2	1½	ImT Grp .05g	2	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Indian Hd wt	4	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
62	50⅝	IndplsPL pf 4	z20	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
13⅞	8⅛	Inexco Oil	57	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Inflight Pict	12	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Instron Corp	5	10⅛	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
12¾	6	Instrum Sys	39	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Int Controls	183	10¼	11⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
5	2⅝	Int Conf A wt	90	3¼	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	17½	Int Foodsvc	119	21¾	21¾	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	10½	InFuneral Sv	25	11	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	IntGenIn .60a	6	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24	12¼	Int Prot .10b	11	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
24	8⅝	Int Stretch	8	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
11	6¼	Interphoto	5	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13½	8	Interstate Un	22	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
62¼	37⅝	InvDiv A 1.80	19	49¼	50½	49¼	50½	+1⅛
15⅝	9	InvDivB .45	42	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$35,000,000

Alusuisse International N.V.

(Curaçao)

7% Guaranteed Debentures of 1971 Due July 1, 1981

With Warrants attached to purchase Bearer Shares (Swiss Francs 500 nominal value per share) of Swiss Aluminium Ltd.

Unconditionally Guaranteed by

Swiss Aluminium Ltd.

(Chippis and Zurich)

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Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais — Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque de Bruxelles S.A. — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres
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July 2, 1971.

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$50,000,000

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7.70% Sinking Fund Debentures due June 15, 2001

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Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lehman Brothers Incorporated
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Salomon Brothers — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co.
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Bache & Co. Incorporated — A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated — Reynolds & Co.
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July, 1971

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15	10	Invt Fdg .60b	52	11¼	12½	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	7⅜	Invr Roy .14e	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26¼	8½	Iroquois In	29	24⅛	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
8⅞	4⅝	Irvin Indust	9	6⅛	6⅛	4⅞	6⅛	— ½
8	5½	ISC Ind	4	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
23⅛	12⅛	Ital Corp	60	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5½	2¼	ITI Corp	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		J-K						
9⅝	4½	Jaclyn .16g	3	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
19	13½	Jacobs Eng	22	16¼	16¾	16½	16⅞	— ¼
28⅜	17½	Jamesway	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
28½	19⅝	Jeannette Gl	35	25¼	26½	25¼	26½	+1½
14⅜	9⅝	Jett Lak Pct	2	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
16½	9	Jefferson Strs	4	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅜	5¼	Jervis Corp	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5	2⅜	Jetronic Ind	9	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	24	John Pd .72g	16	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—1½
9	7	JS Industries	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	
11⅝	7	Jupiter Co	10	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Kaiser In .27f	82	11½	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4	Kalvex .60f	64	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Kane Mill wt	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	KanebSvc .80	6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
41⅝	32⅛	Kaut Brd wt	35	41⅛	41⅝	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅛	Kavanau	4	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Kenton .32	123	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅝	Ketchum .30	21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Key Co.	20	12	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅜	Keystl Ind .40	9	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
3⅞	2⅛	Kin Ark Corp	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅜	5⅝	King Radio	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7	Kingsford .16	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
33	28⅜	KingsLaf 1.60	5	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
14⅛	7	Kinny pfC .65	93	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
23½	20	Kirby Ind .36	10	22	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
12⅞	7⅝	Kit Mfg	54	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14½	7	KleerVu Ind	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	Knott Hot .40	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
26½	16½	Kollmrgn .40	11	19½	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	12½	Kysor Ind .40	29	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+1⅛
		L						
5⅝	3⅛	LaBarge Inc	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31	20⅛	Lafay Radio	65	26⅛	28⅛	26⅛	27⅞	+1⅛
11½	4⅞	LAiglon Appl	3	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Lake Shore	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17½	LaMaur .25	42	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Langley Cp	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	LaPoint .20e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
25½	19⅜	Lerwin Ig	107	23	23	22⅛	23	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	LaTour Bick	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
20⅛	13½	LeaRonl .28	29	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅜
10	4⅛	Leasco Cp wt	85	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
27½	18⅜	Lee Ent .30g	6	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
12	7⅜	Lee Natl	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅜	Leh Press .56	12	16⅞	16⅞	15⅝	15⅛	— ½
25⅜	16⅜	Leigh Prd .36	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	13⅜	Leisure glec	12	21⅛	22	21⅛	22	+1
65⅛	55⅜	Lennar Corp	25	65	66⅞	65	66⅞	+2⅛
48	31½	LernerStr .80	6	44½	44½	44½	44½	
33⅝	18⅝	Lerner St wt	7	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	LeslieFay .32	16	17⅛	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	LevinTown	39	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
74½	62⅛	Levitz Furn	83	73	73⅝	71½	71½	—1⅝
11½	6⅛	Liberty Fab	17	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	
10⅝	6⅛	Liberty Loan	16	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	
14⅝	8⅝	LillyLynn A	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	2⅛	Ling TVcr wt	98	8⅝	8⅞	8	8⅛	— ½
11⅛	7⅛	Lockwd K&B	1	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2⅛	3⅛	Lodge&Shp	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16½	Loehman .32	24	25½	25⅛	25	25	— ½
23⅛	13⅛	LeewsThe wt	221	27½	27⅛	25⅞	26⅛	—1
5⅛	3	Logistic Ind	17	3⅛	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	21	LaGerSv 1.12	5	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
28	23⅝	Louisv Cem 1	4	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
5⅛	2⅛	LSB Ind .25f	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	LTV Aero .83	65	9½	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	LTV Aero wt	83	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+1⅛
4⅛	1⅛	LTV Ling Alt	22	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	LTV Ling wt	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	LTV Ling pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Lundy Elec	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Lynch Corp	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		M						
4⅝	2⅛	Macoid Ind	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Macro Chat	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Macro Oil	35	4	4	3⅞	4	
17½	17	Ma PbSv 1.20	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Mallory Ran	14	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	
31⅝	24	Mamm Mart	45	26⅛	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	8	Magmt Data	39	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅜	MangelS .07p	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅜	Mangood .60	3	15	15	15	15	
17⅛	12⅜	Marcl TR .50	19	16	16	16	16	
33	26½	Marathon .60	4129	29	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
13	5	Marindusc	25	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	7⅛	Marione Ind	35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
66	44⅛	Marley .40	28	61	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16½	Marshal Ind	6	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅜	Masland .40	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	9½	Materpre .07g	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	9⅜	Maul Bro .20	4	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Maule In .20g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12	5⅛	McCrory wt	7	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
12⅛	5⅛	McCror wt n	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	24	McCull Oil	159	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	28⅜	McDongh .40	18	42⅛	42⅝	41⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14	Meano&Co 1	3	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
43⅛	26⅛	MediaGen .52	115	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
17⅛	13	Meco Intl Inc	19	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	MEM Co .72	15	18⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
28⅛	9⅜	Menasco .411	32	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	
25⅛	15	MerleNo .20g	6	6⅛	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
2 9-16	1⅛	Merrill Isld	23	1 9-16	1 9-16	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Metrocre En	9	8⅛	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Mich Genl	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Mich Sg pf.24	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Microwave	248	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Midlnd Co .20	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	Mid Mtg .7g	96	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27	15⅛	Midw Fin .32	9	25	25⅛	25	25	
26⅛	15⅛	Milgo Elect	51	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	MillWohl .20b	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MillOnyx .54f	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29½	19½	Milton Roy	8	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
36	29⅛	Mirro Al 1.80	1	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
22⅛	16	MoBactPkr	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Mite Corp	45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Mobile Home	121	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Modern Maid	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Mohawk Air	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Molybd Can	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	6	Moog Inc	21	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	12⅜	Morse El Pd	44	25	25⅜	24½	24½	— ¾
10½	7⅜	Morton S .32	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
16⅜	10⅝	MottsSMk .16	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9	Mouldings	73	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Mt Vern .80	6	15	15	15	15	
14½	9	Mov Star .50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	Movielab	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	MPB Cp .30	13	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
8⅛	5	MPO Video	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Multiam .10g	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	MWA Co .10p	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		N						
6⅝	4	Napco Ind	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅛	Narda Micr	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Nat Alfalfa	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Nat Bellas H	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
18⅜	6⅝	Nat Gen wt	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Nat Gen wt n	172	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	4⅜	Nat Hlth Enl	31	7⅝	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Nat Ind wt	23	3½	3½	3½	3½	
39	29⅝	Nat Med Enl	20	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	N Realty .80	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
41⅛	18½	N Semiconds	62	36	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Nat Spinng	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18½	12⅜	Nat Systems	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	NBO Ind	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	9	Needhm Pk	16	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
25	11	Nelsner .20	10	21	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
20	11½	NellyDon .61f	21	17⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅛	
26	4⅝	N Eng Nucir	6	23⅝	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	6⅛	N Hamp Ball	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Newidria Mn	49	2	2	1⅞	2	
21¾	12	New Mex&Ar	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	NewPark Mn	30	3⅝	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
82⅝	41⅛	N Proc .90g	103	69⅛	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—2
29⅝	21	NY Times .60	81	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅝
7⅛	4⅛	NiagFSvc .16	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	NMS Indust	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅜	Nortek .28i	26	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
9½	4½	Nor Am Roy	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
8 9-16	5⅛	Nor Cdn Oils	45	5 15-16	6 3-16	5 15-16	6	+1-16
62⅛	55⅛	N InPS pf4.25	230	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	NNG Mob wt	25	18⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
14	7½	Novo Corp	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Nuclear Am	24	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
42⅛	26⅛	Nuclear Data	56	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Nytronics	55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		O						
33⅛	23⅛	OffshoreCo	15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	30⅛	Oh Brass 1.60	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	OKC Corp .80	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	1⅛	Okonite wt	37	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Old Town	27	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Olla Ind	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Ormand Ind	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31	23⅛	OverhdDr .60	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Overs Secur	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24	6⅛	Over Ship Gr	39	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Oxford Elec	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Oxfd Fst .30g	28	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ozark Airline	69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		P						
16⅝	11	P&A Indust	11	14	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	P&F Indust	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Pac Cst Prop	37	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	20	PGE 6pf 1.50	4	22⅛	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
21⅛	17½	PGE pf 1.37	1	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	PG Rd pf1.25	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅛	PG rdpfA1.25	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	15½	PG 4.60pf1.20	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
32⅛	28⅛	PG 9.22pf2.32	1	30⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	25⅛	PG 8.16pf2.24	11	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	P Hold .20b	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	59	Pac Lt pf4.75	z300	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60½	— ⅛
67	56⅛	Pac Lt pf4.50	z150	57	57	57	57	—1
65	53⅛	Pac Lt pf4.36	z40	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
18	15⅛	P NwTel 1.04	7	16	16	16	16	
24⅛	20⅛	Pac Plantron	18	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
20	9⅛	P SwstAir wt	13	18	18⅛	18	18	
19⅛	8⅛	Pall Corp A	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	Palomar Finl	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	Palomin .35g	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	24	Pamida Inc	133	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Pantasote	21	3⅛	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Parmont Pkg	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	6	Park Ch .50	5	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Park Ele .47t	8	13⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Parklan Hos	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Parkwy Cist	37	8⅛	10	8⅛	9⅛	+1
31	17⅛	Parsons .25e	14	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1
9⅛	6⅛	Pat PPap .20	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Pato CG .20g	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
34	24	Peab Gal .47t	36	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	11	Peel Elder	10	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		Pemcor Inc	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Penn Eng .60	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	PennTra .73a	x3	20⅛	22⅛	22⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	PenobSh .20p	14	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Pentron Ind	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Pepcomin .40	5	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	PEPI Inc	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Sperini Corp	25	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7	
10⅛	7	Permaneer	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	31⅛	Petrie Str .40	23	45⅛	46	45⅛	46	+1
7⅛	5⅛	PhilLgDis .91	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Phillips Scr	12	14	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Phoenix Stl	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Piasecki Airc	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
53⅛	23	Pickwick Intl	16	52⅛	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	35⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	12	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Pioneer Plas	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12	6⅛	PionerSy .12f	37	7⅛	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	29	Pittway .60b	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Pitt WV T .54	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PKL Co	17	3⅛	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22	10⅛	Plant Ind	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	0
8⅛	4	Plaza Group	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Ply Gem .19f	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Plym Rub A	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Plym Rub B	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	20⅛	PNB Mtg Rlt	37	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5	PNB MRl wt	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19	15⅛	Pneu Scal .80	4	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Pneumo Dy	32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Poloron .56f	85	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17	—1
18⅛	13⅛	Polych .73f	12	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Potter Inst	10	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Prairie Oil	37	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	Pratt Lamb 1	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .20	6	4	4	4	4	
50⅛	42⅛	PrentHall .76	41	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	PresRlt B .80	5	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Price Capital	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Prolr Stl .75g	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Prov Gas .64	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Prud R .08f	34	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Prud Bdg .24	6	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PrudFncs .10	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Pubco Ptl .15	58	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	10	PuntaGord Is	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
35g3	10⅛	Puritan Fash	79	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
		R						
5⅛	3	Ramer Ind	3	3⅛	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
20⅛	12	Ranchrs Ex	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		RangerO Can	44	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Rapid Am wt	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	9	Rath Pack	39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Ray Resrcs	7	5⅛	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Raym Pr .40	1	10	10	10	10	
19⅛	7⅛	RB Indust	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Reading Ind	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	RVLTYInTr	.57g	12	17	17	16⅛	16
51⅛	21⅛	Recrion Corp	55	33	33	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	REDM .10d	23	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Reeves Telec	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44⅛	32	Rell Ins 2.20	250	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Rem Arm .80	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	RepMtg 1.80a	17	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	RepMtgIn wt	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	32⅛	ResrchCtl .08	17	53⅛	53⅛	53	53	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Reserve OG	44	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10	6	Resistoflex	2	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
9⅛	5⅛	ResortsIntl A	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Restau Assoc	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Rex Noreco	85	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	RH Med Svcs	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Riblet Prods	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Richford Ind	11	10	10	9⅛	10	
25⅛	20⅛	Ric..on Int	1	23⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Riker Maxs	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Riker Mxn pf	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	RitterFin .12f	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Robintech	6	10	10	10	10	
10⅛	6⅛	Roblin Ind	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Rockway .80	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Rogers Corp	1	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	RVOLLINS Intl	15	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Ronco Telepr	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Rosenau Bro	2	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	RownDrl .14g	21	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	Rowland Pd	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Royal Amer	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	RoyBusn .25g	5	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Royalind Am	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	RPS Prod .19	5	18⅛	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	RSC Indust	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	Rupe Indust	47	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Russeks Inc	12	3⅛	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Russell Alum	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	28⅛	RustCraft .43	3	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
83	66⅛	Ryan Homes	11	79½	80⅛	79½	80⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Ryersn Hay	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		S						
29	17	SabinRoy .44	13	25⅛	26⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
34⅛	19	StJhnTrk .90	19	31⅛	33	31⅛	33	+1½
18⅛	11⅛	Salem Corp	119	15⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	15⅛	Sambo R .10r	10	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	S Carlos .24g	5	6	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	S Die G pf 1	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	S Die gg pf.88	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Sanitas .12	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Sargent Ind	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Saturn Airwy	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Saturn Airwy	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Savin B Mch	72	34⅛	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SayreF .16f	12	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	15⅛	Scam Instru	2	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Schenut .10p	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Scniller Ind	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Science Mgt	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Scient Atlan	21	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Scope Indust	4	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Scottex Corp	41	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
34⅛	16⅛	ScottysH .16e	28	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Scurry Rain	16	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	
13⅛	7⅛	SbdAlMll .30	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Sea Containr	42	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	SbdPlywd .10	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Seabrok .06p	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Sealectro Cp	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	15⅛	Scars Ind .44	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Season All	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	SecMtg I .45g	49	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
42⅛	15⅛	SelasCorp .40	19	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Seligmn Latz	4	7	7	7	7	
6⅛	3⅛	Sequoyah Ind	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Service Cp In	106	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Servisco	17	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Servo Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11	Servotronic	10	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
20	14	SGL Ind 1.19t	7	14	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Shaer Sh .16	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4	Shattck Denn	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	ShellRes .05e	76	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Shenand .46f	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	39⅛	Sherwod Med	2	50	50	50	50	
14⅛	9	Sierra P Ind	46	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	+1
21	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	5	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	8	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Signet Cp .30	2	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Simco St .20b	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Simkins .50	3	8	8	8	8	
15	7⅛	Simplxin .50f	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	Simplex Wire	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21	Sin VenOil Ca	z470	23	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Silkin osmRtg	28	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Sky City Strs	6	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Slick Corp	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24	Slick pfA 1.75	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SMD Ind	8	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Solitron	97	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34	24⅛	Sonder Brdct	18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Soundsn .10g	58	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Scest Ca .64a	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	28	SC Org pf1.50	z350	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SC 5.8upf 1.45	2	19	19	19	19	
25	20⅛	gsc 5.20pf 1.30	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15	SC 4.78pf 1.19	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17	13⅛	SC 4.32pf 1.08	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	1	45	45	45	45	
27⅛	15⅛	Swst For Ind	98	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	Swn Inv .70	28	15⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Specity Rest	2	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Spector Ind	11	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Sped OP .26f	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Spencer Coe	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	SSP Ind .12g	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18	14⅛	Std Allian .80	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Std Containr	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Std Coosa .80	2	19	19	19	19	
8⅛	6⅛	Std Dred .20e	3	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
49	27⅛	Std Mot A .75	54	46	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Std Pac Corp	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
36	22⅛	Std Prod 1.40	9	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	22	Std Shrs .62f	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Std Thomsn	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Stanley Avia	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Stanwick Cp	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Stardust .48	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Star Smkr .60	3	12⅛	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
20	10⅛	Statnam Ins	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Steelmet Inc	31	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Stellar Ind	2	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	Stepan Ch .52	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sterl Electr	46	2⅛	3	2⅛	3	
6⅛	3⅛	Sterl Extrudr	1	4	4	4	4	
7	4	Sterl Pre .20f	14	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	SternMtl .06p	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19	Sterneo A	45	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Stop Shop .90	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	53⅛	STP Corp .60	42	42⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Stratton Grp	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Struthr Wells	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
29	15	Suave Sh .33f	79	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Summit Org	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29	16	Sun Elec .40	7	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Sunair Electr	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Supercr .08e	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Sup Surg Mf	5	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	19⅛	Superscope	34	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Susquehana	32	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
13⅛	8⅛	Susque pf.25p	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Sutro M 1.26g	x121	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Synaloy .45g	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	36⅛	Syntex .40	256	69⅛	70	68⅛	68⅛	—1⅛
18⅛	10⅛	System Eng	59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		T						
18⅛	13⅛	Tasty B .88b	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Tech Aeroio	80	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym Cp	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	Technic Oper	52	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tecnnic Tape	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	Technicolor	20	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Technitrol	2	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
19	6⅛	Teleflex Inc	4	18	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
88⅛	56⅛	Telepromtr	172	84⅛	85⅛	81⅛	82	—2
11⅛	6⅛	Tenna Corp	56	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Tenneco wt	82	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Tenney Eng	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Teradyne Inc	11	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
24⅛	4⅛	Term Huds	222	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
56	23⅛	Tesoro Pet	27	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
70	58⅛	Tx PL pf4.56	z100	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Texstar	71	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25	15⅛	Textron wt	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TFI Co Inc	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	11	Thrifmt .05g	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		Total Pet NA	14	7 15-16	8	7 13-16	7 15-16	—1-16
17⅛	14⅛	Total P pf .70	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛h	
11⅛	8	Town Cntry	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14	10⅛	Tran Lux .35	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Transair .02e	1	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
23⅛	6⅛	TWA wt	224	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅛	5	Tri State Mot	5	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	Triang P .15e	109	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Tub Mex .15g	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12	7⅛	Tyco Labs	53	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		U						
7⅛	4	Udico Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	UIP Corp	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	Unexcelled	12	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
15	10	Un Finl .76f	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	8⅛	Unam 1.52g	14	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Unam Tr wt	90	10⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10	
11⅛	7	UnAircPd .30	11	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbest .07	28	4⅛	4⅛	4 9-16	4 9-16	—1-16
8⅛	3⅛	Unit Bd Cart	32	8	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	UnBrands wt	127	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28	22	UnCoLIn .30g	2	25½	25½	25½	25⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Unit Foods	275	6	6⅛	5⅛	6	
7	4	Un Natl Corp	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UnNat Co wt	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7½	Un Nat pf.70	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
51⅛	24	U P Dye .37g	56	27⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	Un Refin .15	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	US Ceramic	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
39⅛	19	US Filter	27	31	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	35⅛	US Homs Cp	98	67	68⅛	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	30⅛	USHomCp wt	12	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34	
22⅛	18⅛	US LsgR .27g	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	US Leasg wt	25	5⅛	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	
22⅛	11⅛	US Nat Rsrc	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5	US Radium	5	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
20g7	17⅛	US Rltin 1.60	19	19⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	US Reductn	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	US Ru R .50g	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	US Smelt wt	89	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Unitrode Cp	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Univ Cigar	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Unv Cont .15t	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	14⅛	Urls Bldg wt	14	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	URS Systems	12	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Utah IdSu .80	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		V						
30⅛	14	Valles Stk H	6	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Valley Met	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Valmac Ind	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅛	VanDorn .32	17	23	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vanguard Int	23	1⅛	2	1⅛	2	
5⅛	3	Varo Inc	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14g3	Veeco Instru	12	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	16	Veniceind .20	117	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Vernitron	61	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Vesely Co	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	26	VVETCO Offsh	78	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+
10⅛	7⅛	Viewlex	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	7	Vikoa Inc	22	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Vintage Ent	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	VLN Corp	11	5⅛	5⅛	1⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	36⅛	VLN Cp pf 3	3	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	+1
9⅛	6⅛	Vol Merch	27	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Vulc Corp .10	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	5	5	5	5	5	
		W						
10⅛	7⅛	Wab Mag .20	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
27	19⅛	Wackhnut .23	5	21	21	21	21	
6⅛	3⅛	Wedell Equip	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Walco N .10d	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Ward CR Dg	47	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Ward Fds wt	15	3⅛	4	3⅛	4	
12⅛	6	Wards Co .20	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	Wash RIT .96	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Watsco .29f	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Weil McL .50	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Welman Co	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Weld Tu Am	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Wellco Ent	2	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
21⅛	15⅛	WellRGr .45g	72	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Wentworth	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	22⅛	West Ch Pd 1	16	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Westates Pil	81	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6	Westby Fsh	85	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Westrn D Pet	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Westrn Orbis	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
53⅛	38⅛	West Un Intl	84	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Westrans Ind	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	23⅛	Whelab .60a	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Whippany .60	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Whitehall El	79	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Whittakr wt	269	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Wichita Ind	6	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Willcox Gibb	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Wmhouse	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Wilshire .14f	43	7	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Wilsn CtF .30	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	WilsonCo 1.35	9	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Wilson Co wt	27	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
20	9⅛	Wilson Br .75	47	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Wilson Ph .12	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Wilsn Sin .40	14	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	WilsonSpt .60	19	15	11⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Wilson Sp wt	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Wolv Indust	9	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Wood Ind .63f	81	17⅛	20⅛	17⅛	20⅛	+2⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Work Wr .60	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Wraiher Cp	23	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Wright Harg	16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
15⅛	9⅛	WTC Air .05g	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Wyand Ind	2	5⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Wyle Labs	6	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
36⅛	23⅛	Wynn Oil	9	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Wyomising	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Y						
16⅛	11⅛	Yates Ind	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
42	15⅛	Yonk Ra .80a	24	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅛	
		Z						
6	4	Zero Mfg .01	2	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Zim Hom .24	55	23⅛	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.89
Belgian francs	49.75
British pound ($ per £)	2.4190
Canadian dollars	1.02
Danish crowns	7.48
Dutch guilders	3.55
Finnish marks	4.17
French francs	5.5150
German marks	3.50
Greek drachmae	30.00
Italian lire	623.00
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.12
Portuguese escudos	28.65
Spanish pesetas	69.70
Swedish crowns	5.169
Swiss francs	4.0970

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Tokyo Exchange

July 1, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	155	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	86
Canon Camb.	239	Mitsubi Corp.	160
Dai Nip. Print.	502	Mitsui & Co.	190
Fuji Bank	225	Mitsukoshi	443
Fuji Photo	675	Nippon Elec.	216
Hitachi	143	Sharp	265
Honda Motor	216	Shiseido	1,008
C. Itoh	153	Sony Corp	3,775
Japan Air Lines	1,800	Sumitomo Bk.	336
Kansai El P.	740	Taisho Marine	338
Kao Soap	363	Takeda Chem.	242
Kirin Brewery	233	Teijin	79
Komatsu	234	Tokyo Marine	311
Kubota I. Wks.	167	Toray	124
Matsu E. Ind.	605	Toyota Motor	471
Matsu El. Wks	660		

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	125.6	124.5	128.0	112.5
Brussels	102.75	102.44	103.71	92.14
Frankfurt	136.76	136.09	146.14	119.42
London 30	362.8	370.5	392.8	305.3
London 500	173.20	173.16	173.20	132.46
Milan	50.45	51.29	60.09	48.74
Paris	102.4	103.0	104.8	89.2
Sydney	497.14	494.72	518.51	477.13
Tokyo (n)	200.33	199.71	200.33	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2651.86	2637.35	2651.06	1981.74
Zurich	347.3	343.8	355.6	307.3

(n) new; (o) old.

European Gold Markets

July 1, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	40.10	40.24	+ 0.14
Zurich	40.17	40.27	+ 0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	40.83	41.09	+ 0.31

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81	92½	93½
Aerop Paris 9-85	102⅛	103½
Amax 8¼-86	93¼	99¼
Am Brands 8-81	93½	99½
Ameribas 7½-78	97¼	100¼
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	102½	103½
BeatFoods 9-85	104¼	105¼
Beecham 8¼-86	93½	94½
Bendix 8-79	97	100
Bo g Warn 8-79	99	100
Borregaard 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
Cabot 9½-80	103½	104½
C.N.PTT 8-85	94	95
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¼	100¼
Chevron 7-80	91	92
Chrysler 7-84	85	86
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	99	100
CNA Overs 9-75	103	104
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
ContOil 9½-85	104½	105½
ContOil 7-80	92	93
Cont Tele 9-82	102½	103½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Copen City 8-84	97	98
Copen City 9-85	100½	101½
Copen Tel 9-85	100¼	101¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Corning 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Courtaulds 9-82	101	102
Courtaulds 9¼-85	102	103
CutlerHam 7½-80	92½	93½
Denmark 9-82	102¼	103½
Denmark 9¼-85	102½	103½
EIB 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
El.France 8½-86	99¼	100¾
Erap 9-82	99¾	100½
Ericsson 9¼-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 9-85	105¾	105¾
Esso 8-86	97½	98½
Ferrovie 8¼-86	97	100
FinlMigBk 8½-86	92	93
Ford 8-81	99	100
GDF 9-85	103	104
GenMills 7-80	92¼	93½
Gen Mills 8-86	94	95¼
Granges 8½-89	94½	95½
Gr.Metro 9¼-86	100	101
Gus 8½-85	95¼	96¼
Hambros 9½-85	103	104
Hamersley 9½-85	101	102
Hawker Sid 9-75	101½	102½
Honda 7½-81	93½	94½
Iceland 8¾-85	93¼	93½
I.S.E. 9-85	101¾	102¾
ISE 8¼-86	95¼	97¼
Ireland 9-85	99½	100½
Ireland 8¼-89	92	93
Kimberley 8½-86	98¾	99¾
MassFerg 9-32	100¾	101¾
Mobil Int 7-86	91¼	92¼
Monsanto 8¼-85	100½	101½
Montagu Ir 9¼-85	101½	102½
Montreal 9-85	103	104
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	97	100
Newfoundld 8½-86	99½	97½
NipponEl 7½-81	91¾	92¼
NovaScotia 9-85	102¼	103¼
OntarioHyd 8¼-85	98	99
Oslo 9-85	101¼	102¼
OtisElev 8¼-85	100	101
Péchiney 9-85	101½	102½
QuebecCity 9-92	103¼	104¼
QuebecHyd8-74/79	100½	101½
QuebecHydr 9¼-3	102¾	103¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	95	96
QuebecProv 9-85	102½	103½
Queensland 9-92	101¼	102¼
Richardson 8¼-85	97¾	100¾
SFE 9-78	101¾	102¾
Siemens 9-85	102¾	103¾
SiraKvine 9-85	101	102
Transocean 7-80	87½	93½
Transocean 8-84	94½	95½
Transocean 9-85	103	104
Transocean 8-85	94¼	95¼
TRW 7¼-83	85¾	87¾
UnitMerch 9-32	99	100

Floating Rates

Autopista 9½-75	99¼	100¼
Enel 8¼-8	97	99½
GeneralCa 7½-80	98½	98½
Insilco 7½-90	93¼	98¼
Pepsi 6⅛-80	95½	96½
Argentine 8¼-77	97⅛	98½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	77½	80½
Amoco 5½-84	95¾	96¾
Apco 6-87	83	84
Alusuisse 4¾-87	82½	83½
Amer Can 4¾-83	83½	84½
Am Tob 5¼-88	122	123
Asahi 6¼-84	101½	102½
Ashland 5-88	84	85
Beat Foods 7½-90	117¼	113¼
Chevron 5-88	98¼	99¼
Chesebr 6¼-94	107¼	110¼
Chrysler 4¾-83	63½	64½
Chrysler 5-88	69	70
Cont Tele 5½-83	94½	95½
CumminsInt 5-83	127¾	128¾
Dai Nippon 6¼-86	115½	116½
EquityF 5¼-89	82½	83½
EastKodak 4½-83	97¼	99¼
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	113¼	114½
Firestone 5-88	96	97
Ford 5-83	93¾	94¾
Ford 6-36	103	104
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	131	153
GenElec 4¼-85	98½	99½
GenFoods 4¾-82	95¼	95¼
Gillette 4¾-82	84	85
Hitachi 6¼-84	90½	91½
Holiday Inns 8-85	134½	135½
Honeywell 5-83	101¼	107¼
I.S.E. 5-88	113¼	114¼
I.S.E. 6¼-89	111¼	112¼
Itoh 6½-87	110½	111½
J. Logan 4¾-83	103¼	104¼
W. Kidde 5-89	73½	74½
Komatsu 6¼-84	102	103
Kubota 6½-84	87½	90½
Leasco 5-89	66¼	67¼
Leasco Int 5-89	54¼	55¼
LTV 5-88	45	47
MarMidland 5-88	77½	97½
Michelin 6-85	105¼	107¼
Miles 4¾-93	92½	93½
Mitsubishi 7-85	99½	99½
MitsubShoji 7½-85	113	114
Mitsui 6½-83	133	132
Motorola 4½-83	104½	135½
MurphyOil 5-87	81	82
Nabisco 5½-83	132	103
Owens Ill 5-77	97½	120½
PanAm 5¼-88	47½	48½
PennyJ.C. 6-89	115½	116½
Pepsico 4½-81	117½	113½
PhilMor 4¾-87	167¼	165½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	90½	91½
R.C.A. 5-89	91½	92½
Revlon 4¾-83	103½	104½
ReynoldsM. 5-88	82¾	83¾
Searle 4¾-88	119¾	120¾
Texaco 4½-88	91½	92½
Toshiba 6½-85	90	91
20th Cent. 5-87	53¾	54¾
Tyco 5-84	52	53
UnionCarb 4¾-82	92½	93½
Utahintl 5¼-83	192	194
WardFood 5¼-88	72¾	73¾
WarnLam 4¼-88	130½	131½

*Ex-dividend.

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.00	89.68	111.52
Previous	97.01	89.63	111.83

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 1, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (I)—irregularly.

(w) A.G.P. Fund	$12.20
(d) A.I.L. Growth Fund	SF34.61
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.72
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.40
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.74
(w) Anipro Fund	$11.95
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss. pr	$29.14
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.	$11.66
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$39.31†
(I) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	Pence87.1
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust	$11.02
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$7.75
(w) Austr'n Selection Fd.	$7.76
(w) Browninvest	$23.47
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd.	$0.81+
(I) Camata Fund N.V.	$10.08
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$14.45
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$4.69
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— (d) Cap. Growth Fd.	$4.57
— (d) Cap. Gr.R'l Est. Fd.	$11.38
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr	Bah.$8.30
(w) Capital International	$11.57
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.31
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$111.86
(d) Caribico/warrant "B"	$70/75
(I) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,064.64
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. A Certs	$9.45
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$10.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.68
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF102.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF103.90
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF153.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF100.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF244.00*
(I) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.60
(w) D.O.C.	$55.23
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.14
(d) Delta-Multifund	$9.75
(w) Dreyfus Interest. Inv.Fd	$12.56
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$11.73
(w) E.M.I.P. S.A.	$9.70
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$9.12
(d) Eurunion	$37.27
(d) Exec. Fund Canada	$6.16
(d) Exec. Growth Fund	$5.60
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.38
(I) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$11.62
(d) Fiduesm	BF1.368
(d) Finance Union	$10.72
(w) First/Fund	$11.53
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$9.13
— (w) Int'l Min. & Petr.Fd	$10.02
— (I) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$9.57
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$24.81
(w) First Security Cap. Fd	$97.48
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$78.71
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$14.64
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd.	$31.39
(d) Fonditalia	$10.25
(w) Fonselex-Issue-Pr.	SF2.529
(w) Foreign Exchange Fd	$10.06
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A.	$818.63
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$807.84
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF140.49
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$7.86
(w) Frontier Trust	$19.28
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$3.51
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$4.69
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$7.04
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$12.49
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.89
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— (I) USIP Real Estate	$7.85**
— (I) US/Italia (50-50)	$5.16**
(d) Growth-Equity Fund	Can.$5.88
(r) Growth International	$9.11
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$8.31
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV	$9.848
(w) Hedged Investors	$12.810
(I) H.O.I.T. Hobst	$24.75
(d) IDOFUND	$9.58
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.87
— (d) Realstock	$10.65
— (d) Fund of New York	$8.56
— (d) Fund of Nations	$10.36
(w) INGROW	$23.79
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F.	$10.05
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM23.62
— (d) Nippon Dynams Fd	$9.66
IOS FUNDS:	
— (d) CommonwealthInt'l	Can.$13.97
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$3.68
— (d) IOS International	Can.$6.47
— (d) Fund of Funds	$6.62*
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.36
— (d) I.I.T.	$6.98
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM17.71
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$6.26*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund	$8.64
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$3.98
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.30
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$7.23
(d) Interfix	$104.57
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.83
(d) Interitalia	Lire7,245
(w) Intermarket Fund	$119.11
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$940.90
(I) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1 190.92
(I) Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.29
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$10.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.63
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$58.40
(I) Jardine Japan Fund	$22.91
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,923
(w) Keyfund	$9.74
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$11.33
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd	$12.61
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$63.84
(I) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$19.94
(w) Luxfund	$31.82
(d) M. & G. Island Fund	Pence77.1
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$7.50
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$10.06
(I) N.A.M.P.	$90.31
(w) Nippon Fund	$19.05
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.32
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$23.09
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.70
(I) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.20
(w) Pacific Inv. Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$22.13
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$11.33
(w) Prime America Fund	$10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$18.82
(d) Rebeco I	—
(d) Rebeco II	—
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,258
(w) Resort Fund	$10.18
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$10.82
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$12.59
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.36
— (d) Global Fund	$7.86
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund	$7.13
(w) S & P Dollar Fund	£4.92
(w) S & P Hampstead Co.	£6.92
(w) S & P Jardine Jap. Fd	$13.68
(I) S & P Monitor Co.	£3.70
(w) S & P Sterling Fund	£4.04
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$10.64
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$6.85
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.69
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$10.59
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$10.56
— (d) Share Realty NV	$11.27
— (w) Shareholders Excel	$9.78
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.73
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.42
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (w) Boston Int. Secur.	$9.66
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.67
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.73
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$12.80
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd	$3.67
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,367
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,051
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund	LF722
(I) So. African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6934
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd.	$12.98
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$223.04
(w) Star Fund	$10.29
(r) Suez Amer RiskCapital	$20.11
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF109.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF126.19
(r) Talent Global Fund	$11.71
(w) Target Offshore	Pence74
(I) Terrafund Limited	$5.17
(I) The Commodity Fund	$6.03
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V.	$7.12
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$21.37
(w) Tokyo Valor	$12.45
(w) Transpacific Fund	$11.48
(I) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence98.0
(I) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence101.1
(I) Tyndall Overseas Fd	$1.35
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh	SF71.90
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF103.30
— (d) Eurit Eu Sh Bid	SF162.90
— (d) Fonsa Sw. sh Bid	SF112.00
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF96.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF103.50
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF221.00
— (d) Sima Sw R.Est Bid	SF163.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM31.65
— (d) Europafonds	DM47.16
— (d) Unifonds	DM25.27
— (d) Unirenta	DM44.97
(r) United Cap Inv Fd	$4.68
(w) U.S. Income Properties	$9.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$13.00
(d) Victory Fund S.A.	$10.56
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.77
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl A	$4,001
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$635.17
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.90
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.169
(r) Zodiac Commod Fund	$8.67
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.34

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

3,300,000 Shares

American Airlines, Inc.

Common Stock

Lazard Frères & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — The First Boston Corporation — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Drexel Firestone Incorporated — duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated — Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes — W. E. Hutton & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Salomon Brothers — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Stone & Webster Securities Corporation — Wertheim & Co.

White, Weld & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Bache & Co. Incorporated — Reynolds & Co. — Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated

American Securities Corporation — American UBS Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation — Bear, Stearns & Co.

A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated — Alex. Brown & Sons — Burnham and Company — Clark, Dodge & Co. Incorporated — Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated

F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. — Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. Incorporated — EuroPartners Securities Corporation — First Southwest Company

Hallgarten & Co. — Harris, Upham & Co. Incorporated — F. S. Moseley & Co. — Paribas Corporation — R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated

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Swiss American Corporation — G. H. Walker & Co. Incorporated — Walston & Co., Inc. — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

June, 1971

PEANUTS



B.C.



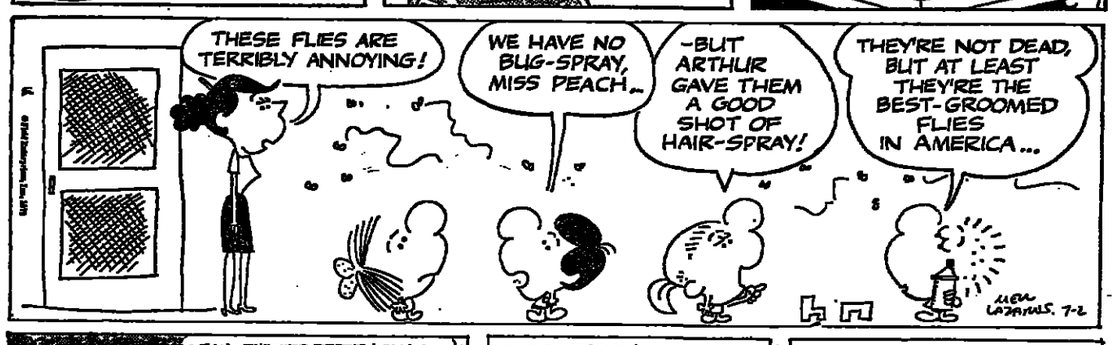
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The key to successful defense lies in mental reconstruction of the unseen hands. A defender who makes full use of the available clues can sometimes find a "double-dummy" way to defeat the hand, as West did on the diagramed deal. It was played recently in London, and West was the British player-writer, Victor Mollo.

The bidding was straight-forward. When West doubled one spade North showed a hand just short of the strength for a redouble by bidding one no-trump. East ventured two hearts on the strength of his six-card suit, a bid that promised little in the way of high-card strength. South then jumped to four spades.

West led the diamond king. Thinking quickly, South played the diamond deuce under East's nine. He hoped for a low diamond continuation, which would allow him to reach the dummy and take two discards—the club seven and the diamond ace—on the heart winners.

A defender who wins the first trick with the king when dummy has the jack can normally assume that his partner has the ace. But West was suspicious. It was hardly possible that South did not have the diamond ace when he had bid so strongly. And if South had nearly all the missing high cards, what did East have to justify a two-heart bid? Probably a six-card suit, was West's conclusion.

On this reasoning West decided that South was void in hearts and that he must devote his efforts to preventing the declarer from reaching the dummy. Accordingly, he made the fine lead of the diamond queen at the second trick.

South won with the ace and led a trump. West was able to win and give his partner a diamond ruff. A club shift by West then left South in some danger of going two down. But as he had played the diamond seven from dummy on the third round of the suit, preserving the jack, he was able to win the club ace and throw West in with a trump. West was not unhappy at this development, since he had already defeated the contract by fine defense.

	NORTH	
	♠ 92	
	♡ AK75	
	◇ J743	
	♣ J52	
WEST		EAST
♠ AK		♠ 43
♡ J84		♡ Q109632
◇ KQ106		◇ 95
♣ Q643		♣ 1098
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠ QJ108765	
	♡ —	
	◇ A82	
	♣ AK7	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

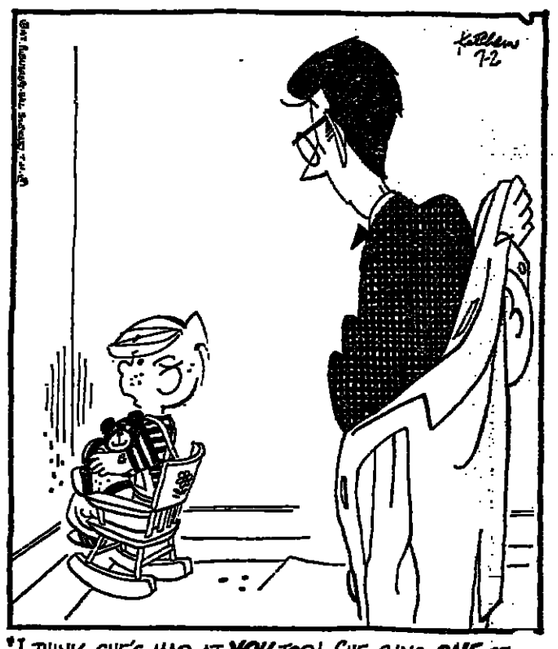
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Dbl.	1 N.T.	2 ♡
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	H	U	M	P	S		S	P	E	C		C	A	M
R	E	N	A	I	L		A	R	M	A		A	R	A
A	R	A	N	G	O		R	I	O	S		S	I	N
		H	I	G	H	O	N	T	H	E	H	O	G	
S	I	T	O	N		O	N	C	E		L	E	S	E
A	D	E	L	L	A		A	G	E		S	A	W	E
S	L	E	E	P	E	R	S		P	I	N			
H	E	M		O	L	D		C	A	L		F	I	D	A
		S	K	Y		C	A	L	L	S	O	U	T	
R	E	V	U	E		D	I	O	R		Y	E	A	S	T
A	N	I	L		S	I	R	E		G	A	L	E	S
D	U	C	K	I	N	G	S	T	O	O	L			
I	R	A		P	A	L	E		D	O	A	W	A	Y
O	E	R		S	P	O	T		E	S	C	A	P	E
S	S	S		O	S	T	S		S	E	E	S	A	W

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

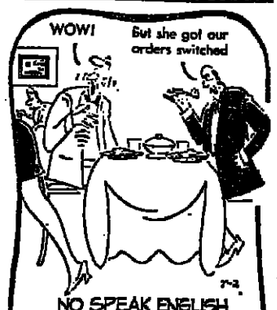
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENSIO

MECAL

CUPONE

THORPY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWFUL ROBOT JAUNTY FAMILY

Answer: *How far from the tee to the green?*—A "FAIR" WAY

BOOKS

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS
An American Life

By Kenneth S. Lynn. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 372 pp. $13.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

KENNETH Lynn has made William Dean Howells a figure of much greater interest than Howells's own books are to today's readers. For Mr. Lynn has a thesis, and it is continually intriguing to see it unfold and supported. His argument, roughly, is that the 19th-century American novelist, editor and critic followed false gods in the beginning of his career—the New England pantheon—realized it and changed. That he then began to champion the new naturalism in fiction; socialism in politics and tolerant understanding of domestic and personal relationships between the sexes. But these insights came too late to do Howells's own fiction much good. His style, graceful, limpid, half teasing and passionless, was fixed. His cast of mind, his notion of what a novel should be, had hardened. And though he might be hospitable to ideas of socialism, and write public letters sympathetic to the Haymarket anarchists, his age and his own position in society prevented him from becoming anything significant in radical politics. In an impromptu talk to a Princeton graduate whom he had met at a garden party, Howells urged the young man not to postpone living, but to live passionately. One can sense in these remarks, made to a stranger, incidentally, that what troubled Howells is what he had not done. Missed and wasted opportunities filled him with melancholy.

Lynn has shunned traditional biography. The chronology is there—more in the first half than later—but it is not an exhausting listing of where Howells was at any given hour or day or what he said on the occasion. His book is free of those minutiae with which biographers clutter text simply to show that they have not missed a thing. On the other hand, the facts of his life are not used simply as a schema on which to hang extended analyses of the works or elaborate disquisitions of the writer's psychology.

What he has done is to use all approaches, without making one the single cause of all that happened in Howells's life. In one situation, one element, Howells's attachment to his mother, for example, might be significant. In another, the subservience of American writers to the English Establishment might be what counted most. It is a thoroughly convincing method because it lays bare the man without always explaining away the various and sometimes clashing side of the writer's life. And because it conveys convincingly the wholeness of the person. That, we think, is very likely the way he was. It is worth noting that Lynn, who teaches at Johns Hopkins University, makes only modest claims for his author. He deserves better, he feels, than his present popularity indicates. But no one is more knowledgeable about his shortcomings.

Howells was a man divided against himself. He came late to those themes that would have made him a part instead of an observer of the new literature. These subjects were lying at hand when he was young. But he flinched from them: life in the small, slightly squalid town in Ohio where he was brought up; abolition and the struggle against slavery; the Civil War in which he did not serve; the horrors of industrialism to which he was blind and the new immigrants and what their presence would do to the stable societies they settled in.

Howells came from an area still regarded by New England as the uncultured West, and he accepted not only the values of the New England genteel writers, but also their prejudices. He wanted to make literature out of other literature. As the American Consul in Venice, for example, he was appalled by prostitutes of the city. He would have been less troubled had he encountered them in a book.

Yet there was some impulse in him that made him a rebel. He never quite got over resenting the patronizing air he felt in the literary salons of Boston. He began to take into account the violence that was so much a part of American life and the cries of social discontent. He was powerfully influenced by Tolstoi. He moved closer to socialism and took a dim view of America's imperialist efforts in the Philippines.

These new ideas come too late for him to use. Still he tried. In some novels—"The Landlord at Lion's Head," for example—the author says he proved himself a forerunner of 20th-century naturalism. In "A Modern Instance," he probed the hidden and muted sexual relationships that exist unknown between father and daughter. He realized that Stephen Crane and Frank Norris were on the right track and he praised their work. He realized, long before anyone else, that Mark Twain was a great deal more than just a literary clown and was responsible, says the author, for our contemporary evaluation of Twain. And he was always a strong defender of Henry James.

All this took perception and often courage. But it is one of the smaller ironies of American letters that Howells was able to do for others what he could not do for himself. Most influential critics generalize from their own practice and the defenders of the faith almost always belong to it. It was Howells's dilemma that he could see where the new current was flowing but could not ride it. He had been left on the shore and knew it. None of the poignancy or pathos of that position is missing from Lynn's assessment of his life.

Mr. Lask is a staff book reviewer at The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

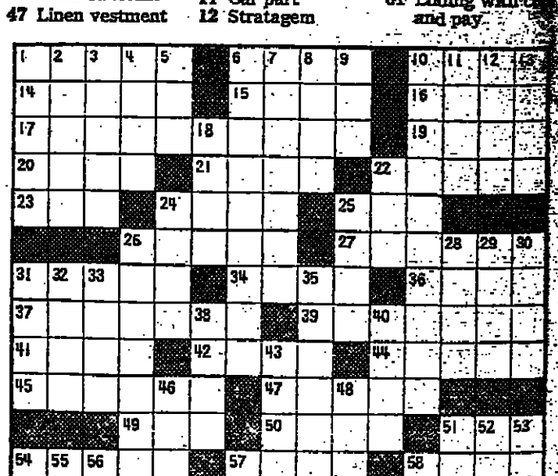
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Fish cuts
6 Phloem
10 Yaks away
14 Sorcery
15 Assents, in Caen
16 Theater sign
17 Disordered collection
19 Stewpot
20 Photo lab's concerns: Abbr.
21 Like unto
22 M.P.H.
23 Wind direction
24 Moon's outer edge
25 One of the Hagens
26 Deep pink
27 Consolidated
31 Halloween figure
34 Seaweed ashes
36 Garroway
37 Foretoken
39 Court sessions
41 Friendly chat
42 In a line
44 U. S. mountains
45 Inner sanctum
47 Linen vestment
49 Optimism, in Soho
50 Flagrant
51 Neighbor of N.B.
54 Oddities
57 Invites
58 League, in Bonn
59 Major or Minor
60 Stir
62 Gets on
63 Redoubtable person
64 Forum tongue
65 Letters
66 Itches
67 Encourages

DOWN

1 ——— Hopkins
2 Orchestra members
3 Golfbag item
4 Barrel staves
5 Pronoun
6 Las Vegas businessman
7 Loud enough
8 Autograph
9 Lao———
10 Imperil
11 Car part
12 Stratagem
13 African village
18 Brace
22 Marie or Thérèse
24 Norse god
25 Men in blue
26 Happen
28 ——— Strip
29 At any time
30 Office need
31 Humane org.
32 Stimulate
33 Like swamp footing
35 Congressmen
38 Indistinguishable
40 Blow
43 Stroke et al.
46 Bullish times
48 Cal Tech, for one: Abbr.
51 Positively
52 Not competent
53 Gardens
54 Printer's space
55 Be insistent
56 Words of comprehension
57 Tops
58 Spill the beans
60 Bashful
61 Ending with cr and pay



Both Men Win in Straight Sets

Smith to Face Newcombe in Final

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 1 (NYT).—It will be Stan Smith against John Newcombe for the Wimbledon title on Saturday. The big Californian caught Tom Gorman, hobbled by muscle spasms, to win 6-3, 8-6, 6-2 today and defending champion Newcombe, fast, fit and bursting with confidence, annihilated Ken Rosewall, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3, in what must be the worst beating the Little Master has sustained in his long and illustrious career.

Wimbledon has always been the great leveler. Reputations are made and broken on these manicured lawns and the astonishing upsets here indicate the beginning of the end of an era enhanced by such household names as Rod Laver, Billie Jean King and Rosewall. Over this fortnight, Laver, now 32, was ousted in straight sets by Gorman; Billie Jean was beaten by 19-year-old Evonne Goolagong and 36-year-old Rosewall was demolished in his brave attempt to take the title he has always wanted most of all and never won.

Newcombe was simply superb. Tennis cannot be played any better than this. Today his first service was untakable, his second invariably deep and hard to handle. The world No. 1 found that he could attack Rosewall at will and so fast was he moving and so uncanny his anticipation that in one streak he took nine games running against the best returner in the game.

For a center court crowd sentimentally committed to little Ken, the match didn't bear looking at. They had cheered him to the echo in his tremendous uphill fight from two sets down to a victory over Cliff Richey in the quarterfinal, today they saw him guillotined by the Newcombe volley and mired by his own impotence.

There were transitory glimpses of what used to be. Down 1-5 in the second set, Ken strung together three shots of unparalleled beauty to reach 0-40. Newcombe still won that game and the set with an ace. At 1-0 in the third, the little man reached advantage with his imperishable backhand but could only scratch at the serves that hopped by him. So plunged in gloom was Ken that at the end he netted an easy smash and then a volley and stared, helpless, at a forehand that thundered into the corner for the match.

"I'm playing some of the best tennis of my career," said Newcombe afterwards. He had made barely half a dozen errors in his 80 minutes on court. What could Rosewall do? "John wasn't missing a thing," he said. "I've never seen him hit the ball so hard."

Back in Trouble

Poor Gorman. The back injury he suffered playing football in 1964 and that had kept him out of the armed services flared up again. He had hurt it toward the end of the Laver upset and had trouble putting on his shorts in the dressing room and picking up balls in practice.

Tom could serve flat but not with his kicker. He could not bend for the low volley or reach wide on his forehand side.

It might not have mattered. Smith was in an irresistible mood. Three outright winners met the first service break to 4-2 and three more the first set at 6-3. Stan's high, hard service was blazing through the slot and it was not until he was trailing at 4-5 in the second set that Gorman reached break point. Then he struck. A volley into the corner, a forehand nailed to the line and a top spin lob over the giant Smith's head brought him to 0-40 and then Stan volleyed out under pressure. The Leaning Tower of Pasadena was never in trouble again. An exquisite lob off a Gorman volley took him hurriedly to 4-2 in the third and he ran out the match in 82 minutes.

The top seeds are in the women's double finals. Mrs. King and Rosie Casals, three-time Wimbledon champions, had to go the route in winning from Gail Chanfreau and Francoise Durr of France, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, and Margaret Court and Miss Goolagong defeated Mary Ann Curtis and Valerie Ziegenfuss of the United States, 6-2, 6-4.

And tomorrow, Mrs. Court seeks her fourth Wimbledon title against the surprising Miss Goolagong.



Associated Press.

STRETCHING FOR POINT—Stan Smith leaps and reaches high to return shot to Tom Gorman. Smith will meet John Newcombe in Wimbledon final.

Challenge Round Abolished For Next Year's Davis Cup

LONDON, July 1 (UPI).—The Davis Cup nations agreed unanimously today to abolish the challenge round of the international tennis competition starting next year.

The decision, taken at a general meeting, means this year's winner will start its defense from the first round. Previously, the cup holders sat out the eliminations completely to await the nation that won the right to meet them in the challenge round.

A total of 82 delegates from 58 nations attended the meeting, which agreed to accept the recommendations of a special committee set up last year to examine the structure of the competition.

There were no votes against the committee's recommendations, though Basil Reay, British secretary of the Davis Cup nations, said after today's private meeting that there had been "some arguments" over minor technical points.

The Davis Cup was started in 1900, when the British Isles challenged the United States to a match and lost, 3-0, in Boston. Since then, only four countries have won the trophy in 59 competitions.

The United States is the current holder and has won the Cup 22 times. Australia has 23 victories, Britain nine and France five.

The United States is scheduled to defend the title in the 60th challenge round in Charlotte, N.C., in October.

McLain Becomes Winning Pitcher

Snaps Loss Streak at 9

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Denny McLain ended a nine-game losing streak last night when the Washington Senators got four hits off Mel Stottlemyre in the ninth inning and defeated the New York Yankees, 2-1.

Stottlemyre pitched to within one out of a three-hit shutout over the Senators with a 1-0 lead that Roy White had provided in the eighth with a home run off McLain.

But in the bottom of the ninth, Lenny Randle bounced a double over third base with one out. Then Don Mincher struck out. Frank Howard hit a high, bouncing ball to shortstop but, at the last moment, it took a bad hop and eluded Gene Michael for a single. Randle wound up on third base.

Bernie Allen delivered a single to center for a 1-1 tie and chased pinch-runner Elliot Maddox to third base. Then Larry Bittner, who had made the only two hits off Stottlemyre in the first eight innings, pulled the 2-and-0 pitch down the right field line for a single and the game.

It was the first time McLain had won a game since May 14. Since then he had lost nine in a row, running his won-lost record to 4-14.

Indians 5, 3, Orioles 4, 4

Pitcher Grant Jackson's eighth-inning homer—his first of the year—broke a tie and gave Baltimore a 4-3 victory over Cleveland in the second game of a twi-night doubleheader. The Indians took the opener, 5-4, on Roy Foster's ninth-inning sacrifice fly after pitcher Pete Richert's throwing error let the Indians get a runner to third with none out.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 4

Carl Yastrzemski lined a three-run homer just over the leaping Al Kaline's glove in the sixth inning to break a 2-2 tie and sent Boston on to its sixth straight victory, 6-4, over Detroit.

Twins 10, A's 4

Rod Carew and Rich Reese each drove in three runs to lead Minnesota to a 10-4 victory over Oakland. Carew doubled home two runs in the Twins' five-run second inning and Reese homered in the same frame.

Angels 4, Royals 3

Pinch-hitter Billy Cowan singled home Sandy Alomar with an unearned run with two out in the ninth inning, capping California's 4-3 victory over Kansas City. With two out, Alomar reached first base on a bunt that losing reliever Ted Abernathy, 2-4, threw wild. Alomar stole second and Cowan, batting for winner Lloyd Allen, singled to center.

White Sox 8,8 Brewers 5,3

Rich McKinney's pinch double broke a tie in the seventh inning of the opener and the rookie capped the night cap with a three-run homer as the Chicago White Sox swept a doubleheader from Milwaukee, 8-5 and 8-3. McKinney broke Chicago's four-game losing streak in the opener when he came off the bench and shattered a 5-5 deadlock with two out. Tom Egan added a two-run homer in the ninth.

Bill Melton, who homered in the first game, added his 18th in the seventh inning of the nightcap before Carlos May doubled in another run. Melton now leads the American League in homers.

Braves 6, Expos 5

In the National League, Zoilo Versalles hit a two-run double to give Atlanta the lead and Mike Lum and Earl Williams insured a 6-5 triumph over Montreal with home runs in the eighth. The Expos suffered their 18th loss in 23 games.

Phils 7, Reds 4

Deron Johnson singled home the tying run and Willie Montanez followed with a three-run homer as Philadelphia scored four runs in the eighth inning and beat Cincinnati, 7-4.

Padres 2, Giants 1

Nate Colbert brought San Diego from behind with a two-out two-run homer in the sixth inning as the Padres' Steve Arlin won a pitching duel from San Francisco's Gaylord Perry, 2-1.

Mets 4, Pirates 0

Ed Kranepool's seventh homer and the combined seven-hit pitching of Nolan Ryan and Danny Frisella enabled the New York Mets to beat Pittsburgh, 4-0, and move to within two games of the Pirates, who lead National League East. Ryan struck out Willie Stargell three times.

Wednesday

Pirates' Ellis Defeats Mets

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP).—Doc Ellis and three Pittsburgh relievers combined to limit the New York Mets to five hits and pitched the Pirates to a 3-0 decision today in a game interrupted three times by rain.

Ellis, 13-3, worked the first five innings before a pair of rain delays of 20 minutes each forced him out of the game. Nelson Briles rescued Jim Nelson from a sixth-inning jam and then Dave Guisti finished up. It was the 11th straight victory for Ellis, the National League's winningest pitcher.

Braves 6, Expos 5

Ralph Garr's second triple keyed a four-run ninth-inning uprising that carried the Atlanta Braves to a 7-3 victory over the Montreal Expos.

U.S. Rowers Impressive at Henley Regatta

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 1 (AP).—Crews from Harvard and Columbia Universities, and Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., maintained their strong challenge for trophies at Henley Royal Regatta today with impressive victories.

World sculling champion Alberto Demiddi from Rosario, Argentina, and Jack Dietz of the New York Athletic Club were also in the hunt for glory after easy victories in the Diamond Challenge Sculls, the premier award for individual rowers.

Harvard's lightweight eight, favorites for the Thames Challenge Cup, moved with machine-like precision to defeat Scotland's Aberdeen University by four lengths and moved into the last eight where they will meet England's Thames Rowing Club.

Harvard, with a time of 6:57, was the first crew to crack seven minutes over the tough one-mile 550-yard course on the River Thames, which was particularly difficult this year because of swirling currents following heavy rains.

Columbia also went into the quarterfinals of the Thames with a 1-1/2 length victory over England's London Rowing Club in 7:09.

Trinity College got off to a slow start in their Ladies Challenge Plate race for eights against England's Emmanuel College, but rapidly made up a deficit.

Stroke Dave Brown, from Chagrin Falls, Ohio, steadied his crew through a big effort over the last quarter-mile and the Americans were increasing their lead with every stroke as they ran out 2-2/3 length winners in 7:10.

In the diamonds, Demiddi was a comfortable winner over England's Ken Dwan in 8:26, five seconds slower than Dietz, who beat Denmark's Niel Secher.

A Canadian schoolboy, Dirk Gidney, catapulted out of the Ridley College shell during a race with Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., in the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup for schoolboy eights. Gidney was unhurt and swam ashore, but the damaged Canadian shell was left far behind. Ridley's coach Neil Campbell lodged a protest and asked for the race to be re-run, but regatta officials declined.

Other results today included: Harvard University easily beat Kingston Rowing Club, England, in a heat of the Wyfold Challenge Cup in 7:37.

England's Pangbourne College easily beat Brooks School, North Andover, Mass., in 7:17; St. Andrews School, Middletown, Del., beat Kent School, Kent, Conn., by 2 1/4 lengths in 7:15; and St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., defeated England's Shiplake College by 2-1/2 lengths in 7:06 in the Princess Elizabeth Cup for schoolboy eights.

David Sturge, a little known Englishman, caused his second major upset in as many days by defeating Danish champion Jens Hansen in the Diamond Challenge Sculls. Sturge, who yesterday beat Jaroslav Hellebrand of Czechoslovakia who was third in last year's world championships, will now meet Demiddi in the semifinals.

Merckx Loses, But Increases Tour Lead

ROUBAIX, France, July 1 (UPI).—Belgian defending champion Eddy Merckx today increased his overall lead by five seconds in the Tour de France, finishing 16 seconds behind Italian Pietro Guerra, winner of the fifth stage.

Merckx now leads by 26 seconds over second-placed Belgian teammate Herman Van Springel.

Liquori Victor In 1,500 Meters

MILAN, July 1 (UPI).—Marty Liquori won the 1,500-meter tonight in 3 minutes 36 seconds in a track and field meet at the Milan Arena.

Liquori beat out Italian Franco Arese, who clocked 3:36.3. Sweden's Ulf Hoegberg finished third, in 3:37.3.

World record holder Jan Silvester lost his specialty, the discus throw, to Geza Feyeer of Hungary. Silvester threw 209 feet 4 inches to Feyeer's 209-7.

Tickets for Olympics

MUNICH, July 1 (Reuters).—A total of 1.2-million tickets for the 1972 Olympic Games here are now on sale in 97 countries.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	47	28	.627	—
Boston	43	31	.581	3 1/2
Detroit	42	34	.557	5 1/2
Cleveland	35	41	.461	12 1/2
New York	35	42	.455	13
Washington	27	47	.365	19 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	50	26	.658	—
Kansas City	38	34	.528	10
Minnesota	38	39	.494	12 1/2
California	35	45	.438	17
Milwaukee	31	42	.425	17 1/2
Chicago	30	42	.417	18

Wednesday's Results

Cleveland 5, 3, Baltimore 4, 4.
Chicago 8, 8, Milwaukee 5, 3.
Washington 2, New York 1.
Boston 6, Detroit 4
California 4, Kansas City 3.
Minnesota 10, Oakland 4.

Thursday's Games

New York at Washington, night.
Baltimore at Cleveland, night.
Boston at Detroit, night.
Chicago at Milwaukee, night.
Kansas City at California, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	49	29	.628	—
New York	45	29	.608	2
Chicago	39	36	.520	8 1/2
St. Louis	40	38	.512	9
Philadelphia	31	45	.408	17
Montreal	29	45	.392	18

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	50	29	.633	—
Los Angeles	43	35	.551	6 1/2
Houston	37	39	.487	11 1/2
Atlanta	38	45	.481	14
Cincinnati	36	44	.450	14 1/2
San Diego	28	51	.354	22

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 10, Los Angeles 5.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 4.
Atlanta 6, Montreal 5.
San Diego 2, San Francisco 1.

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh 3, New York 0.
Atlanta 7, Montreal 3.
St. Louis at San Francisco.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, night.
Los Angeles at San Diego, night.
(Only games scheduled)

Frazier Returns to the Gym, But Still Has High Pressure

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (NYT).—Joe Frazier appeared healthy and happy yesterday as he resumed his role as world heavyweight champion after nearly four months as a rock singer.

"I enjoy it," he said after punching the light bag, shadow-boxing and skipping rope in his Cloverlay Gym here. "I like everything about it. It's my way of expressing myself. I like to get out there and kick some shots off."

But the high blood pressure that hospitalized him after his March 8 victory over Muhammad Ali has remained.

"Joe's going to have another checkup here next week," said Bruce Wright, his lawyer. "The Doctors want to try to pinpoint the reason for his chronic high blood pressure."

Frazier was examined in March by two specialists, who were reported to have found no cranial or kidney damage.

"All that talk about me still having headaches," Frazier said. "I ain't never had headaches. The whole time my blood pressure was up, I never had a headache. No symptoms of feeling bad. If I really had a headache on my trip to Europe, maybe it was from working too much."

Regarding the Ali-Jimmy Ellis bout in Houston on July 26, both Frazier and Durham selected Ali as an easy winner.

"They already fought 30,000 rounds," Frazier said, alluding to Ellis's former role as Ali's sparring partner.

Ali Scuffles

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 1 (Reuters).—Muhammad Ali was involved in an unscheduled fight and the entire gate receipts were frozen when the former world heavyweight champion boxed two three-round exhibition bouts here last night.

Ali handled his first opponent, Ed Brook, easily, but the next bout took an unexpected turn when Californian Scottie Mack did not want to stop fighting. Ali, Mack and their trainers then scuffled briefly before order was restored.

Earlier, lawyer Alan Davis had obtained a court order preventing local promoter Reggie Barrett from receiving any gate receipts.

Davis, who represented the Los Angeles firm of Guts, Incorporated, said the order was obtained because of fees not paid by Barrett in connection with the world title clash between Ali and Joe Frazier, which was shown on closed circuit television here.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Montreal, Santos of Brazil, on a goal by superstar Pele, edged Bologna of Italy, 1-0, in an exhibition match before 19,812 fans. It was the third meeting between the two teams. Santos won the first game in Toronto, 2-1, and the contest in New Jersey ended in a 1-1 tie.

BOXING—At Sapporo, Japan, World Boxing Association featherweight champion Shozo Saijo of Japan won a unanimous decision over Mexican junior lightweight Ray Vega in a non-title ten-round bout.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Baltimore .... 201 000 100—4 7 1
Cleveland .... 000 011 201—5 11 2
Cuellar, Watt (7), Richert (9), Dukes (9) and Hendricks; Dunning, Hennigan (5) and Fosse. W—Hennigan (4-2). L—Richert (0-5). HR—Nettles (12th).

(Second Game)

Baltimore .... 001 200 010—4 11 1
Cleveland .... 200 100 000—3 7 0
Jackson, Hall (9) and Dalrymple; Hargan, Mingori (8) and Fosse. W—Jackson (2-2). L—Hargan (1-7). HR—Buford (12th), Chambliss (4th), Jackson (1st).

(First Game)

Chicago .... 103 010 102—8 11 2
Milwaukee .... 210 110 000—5 11 3
Bradley, Johnson (7) and Hermann, Egan (7); Lockwood, Morris (6), Krausse (7), Sanders (8) and Roof, Rodriguez (3). W—Bradley (6-6). L—Morris (2-1). HR—Melton (17th), Egan (7th).

(Second Game)

Chicago .... 001 002 230—8 12 1
Milwaukee .... 100 010 100—3 8 1
Wood (7-4) and Egan, Lopez, Krausse (4), Lockwood (7), Morris (8) and Rodriguez. L—Krausse (3-11). HR—Melton (18th), Harper (7th), McKinney (5th).

Minnesota .... 050 210 101—10 14 0
Oakland .... 020 001 100— 4 12 2
Perry, Hall (7), and Mitterwald; Hunter, Roland (2), Segui (3), Locker (6), Knowles (8), Klimkowski (9) and Duncan. W—Perry (12-6). L—Hunter (11-6). HR—Reese (7th), Epstein (12th), Blefary (3d).

Kansas City ..... 210 000 000—3 9 2
California ...... 000 010 021—4 6 0
Dal Canton, Burgmeier (8), Abernathy (8) and Paepke; May, Allen (9) and Stephenson. W—Allen (3-1). L—Abernathy (2-4). HR—Stephenson (2d).

Boston .... 000 203 010—6 9 0
Detroit .... 002 000 002—4 11 1
Peters, Bolin (8) and Montgomery; Coleman, Chance (6), Kilkenny (8), Deheny (8) and Freehan. W—Peters (8-5). L—Coleman (7-5). HR—Freehan (7th), Scott (11th), Yastrzemski (10th).

New York .... 000 000 010—1 6 0
Washington ...... 000 000 002—2 6 1
Stottlemyre (8-7) and Munson; McLain (5-14) and Billings. HR—White (11th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ...... 010 002 100—4 9 0
Philadelphia .... 000 201 04x—7 6 0
Simpson, Gibbon (8) and Bench; Short, Wilson (7), Brandon (8) and McCarver. W—Brandon (4-3). L—Gibbon (1-3). HR—Perez (13th), May (21st), McCarver (7th), Montanez (14th).

Pittsburgh ...... 000 000 000—0 7 0
New York .... 010 002 10x—4 11 1
Blass, Grant (7) and Sanguillen; Ryan, Frisella (8) and Grote. W—Ryan (8-4). L—Blass (8-4). HR—Kranepool (7th).

Atlanta .... 200 200 020—6 12 1
Montreal .... 030 000 020—5 12 0
Kelley, Priddy (8), House (8), Herbel (9) and King; Renko, Marshall (9) and Bateman. W—Kelley (3-3). L—Renko (7-8). HR—Day (2d), Lum (6th), Williams (11th).

Los Angeles ..... 201 000 020— 5 11 1
Chicago .... 001 004 41x—10 10 1
Osteen, Pena (7), Vance (8) and Ferguson; Holtzman and Cannizzaro. W—Holtzman (7-8). L—Osteen (9-6). HR—Pepitone (11th), Popovich (2d), Williams (16th).

San Francisco ... 010 000 000—1 5 1
San Diego .... 000 002 00x—2 10 0
Perry, Johnson (8) and Healy, Dietz (8). Arlin and Barton. W—Arlin (3-11). L—Perry (8-7). HR—Henderson (8th), Colbert (17th).

Top Batters and Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 185 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Oliva, Minn.	68	269	49	101	.375
Murcer, N.Y.	74	201	44	89	.341
Kaline, Det.	63	205	40	68	.332
Buford, Balt.	59	226	50	72	.319
Rojas, K.C.	71	265	37	84	.317
F. Robinson, Balt.	61	218	38	67	.307
Otis, K.C.	69	274	44	84	.307
Reichardt, Chi.	61	231	25	70	.303
Rettenmund, Balt	61	195	33	59	.303
Stanley, Det.	63	202	21	60	.297

RUNS — Buford, Balt., 59; Oliva, Minn., 49; Campaneris, Oak., 47; R. Smith, Bost., 46; R. Jackson, Oak., 46; Yastrzemski, Bost., 46.

RUNS BATTED IN—Killebrew, Minn., 55; J. Powell, Balt., 52; Oliva, Minn., 49; Bando, Oak., 48; F. Robinson, Balt., 48; Melton, Chi., 48.

HITS—Oliva, Minn., 101; Tovar, Minn., 90; Murcer, N.Y., 89; Otis, K.C., 84; R. Smith, Bost., 84; Rojas, K.C., 84.

DOUBLES—B. Conigliaro, Bost., 21; R. Jackson, Oak., 20; Rojas, K.C., 18; Rudi, Oak., 17; W. Horton, Det., 16; Northrup, Det., 16; T. Conigliaro, Calif., 16.

TRIPLES—Murcer, N.Y., 5; Carew, Minn., 5; F. Alou, N.Y., 4; Unser, Wash., 4; C. May, Chi., 4; Schaal, K.C., 4; Otis, K.C., 4; Clarke, N.Y., 4.

HOME RUNS—Melton, Chi. 18; Oliva, Minn., 18; Cash, Det., 17; R. Jackson, Oak., 16; R. Smith, Bost., 15.

STOLEN BASES—Patek, K.C., 26; Otis, K.C., 23; Campaneris, Oak., 19; Alomar, Calif., 18; Tovar, Minn., 13.

PITCHING (3 decisions) — Cuellar, Balt., 11-1, .917, 2.99; Blue, Oak., 16-3, .842, 1.53; Scherman, Det., 6-2, .750, 2.05; McNally, Balt., 12-4, .750, 3.18; Siebert, Bost., 11-4, .733, 2.59.

STRIKEOUTS — Blue, Oak., 164; Lolich, Det., 146; Blyleven, Minn., 115; McDowell, Cleve., 113; Bradley, Chi., 101.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 185 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Torre, St. L.	78	303	48	113	.373
W. Davis, L.A.	77	308	52	113	.367
Brock, St. L.	75	306	66	105	.343
Beckert, Chi.	72	290	45	99	.341
Pepitone, Chi.	58	218	30	72	.330
Garr, Atl.	79	327	56	106	.324
Clemente, Pitts.	67	264	41	85	.322
May, Cin.	67	247	39	79	.320
Sanguillen, Pitts.	69	269	30	86	.320
Cash, Pitts.	64	262	48	83	.317

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 59; Garr, Atl., 56; Brock, St. L., 56; W. Davis, L.A., 52; Stargell, Pitt., 50.

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitt., 79; H. Aaron, Atl., 61; Santo, Chi., 57; Torre, St. L., 56; May, Cin., 51.

HITS—Torre, St. L., 113; W. Davis, L.A., 113; Garr, Atl., 106; Brock, St. L., 105; Beckert, Chi., 99.

DOUBLES — W. Davis, L.A., 21; Brock, St. L., 20; Sanguillen, Pitt., 18; Grote, N.Y., 17; M. Alou, St. L., 17; Staub, Mont., 17.

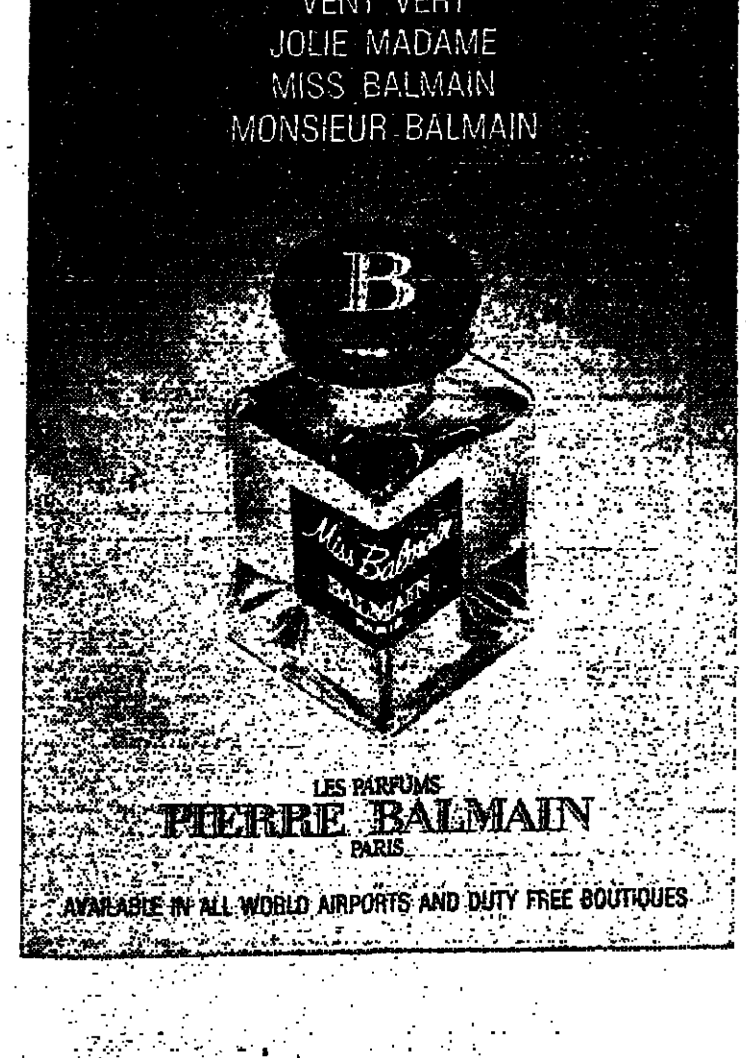
TRIPLES — W. Davis, L.A., 7; Clemente, Pitt., 6; Speier, S.F., 6.

HOME RUNS — Stargell, Pitt., 28; H. Aaron, Atl., 22; May, Cin., 21; Bench, Cin., 18; Colbert, S.D., 17; Bonds, S.F., 17.

STOLEN BASES — Brock, St. L., 21; Morgan, Houst., 18; Harrelson, N.Y., 16; Garr, Atl., 13; W. Davis, L.A., 12; Bonds, S.F., 12.

PITCHING (8 decisions) — Gullett, Cin., 9-2, .818, 2.81; Ellis, Pitt., 12-3, .800, 2.24; J. Johnson, S.F., 8-2, .800, 2.03; Seaver, N.Y., 10-3, .769, 2.03; Carlton, St. L., 11-4, .733, 3.46.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 139; Stoneman, Montreal, 135; Jenkins, Chi., 128, Holtzman, Chi., 101; Kirby, S.D., 93.



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ENGLISH FRENCH-speaking au-pair for U.S. family 5 children, in 16th, July 17 to Aug. 20. Write: Teplow, 20 Waterston Rd, Newton, Mass., U.S.A.

Observer

Patriotic Travels

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Patriotic to the end, Walter said he was simply not going to vacation with the rest of us in Europe this summer. No sir, he was going to see America first.

So we all went down together to the tourist agency and, while the rest of us were pretending to be interested in the fellow who was telling us about the food in the first-class dining room of the France, and about the night-in-Venice cruise on the Grand Canal in the giant gondola flotilla, we were actually straining to hear the details of the See America First tour which the agent at the next desk was drawing up for Walter.



Baker

"You'll start off in New York," Walter's agent was saying, "with an authentic street mugging outside a small hotel just off Times Square."

"Will it be very expensive?" Walter asked.

"We will always suggest that you have at least $50 to turn over to the mugger," the agent said. "That is, unless you'd like an authentic stabbing to follow your mugging."

Walter nodded, and Ernie, who was in our group, interrupted our agent, who was telling us by this time about cruising the Isles of Greece. "Do we get mugged somewhere in the isles?" asked Ernie.

The agent said he was afraid the best he could offer was an afternoon of watching beautiful girls dive for sponges.

"All right," Walter's agent was saying, "leaving New York for your trip to Washington, your plans are ruined by a strike. Whether it will be a taxi strike, an airline strike, a railroad strike or a strike of bartenders who have decided to block all bridges and tunnels—you won't know until it happens. It will be a last-minute surprise. We call it our mystery strike wipe-out."

"Wait a minute," Madge said to our own agent, who was telling us about the Wagner festival at Bayreuth, "Do you mean there's no chance at all of those Wagnerian sopranos going on strike?"

"Now," Walter's agent was saying, "you're in Washington at last. Maybe you have some blood on your suit from being caught in a little picket-line violence getting out of New York. It doesn't matter. You're in your nation's capital, and you want to hear somebody in your government tell you a lie, just like you've always read about in the papers, so you head for the Pentagon or the White House and, wroom!, right away you're tear-gassed. And do you know why? Because there's a demonstration going on and the Justice Department is having everybody tear-gassed who doesn't look neat, and especially if they have blood on their suits."

Our own travel agent was telling us about strolling in the gardens of Hampton Court with the ghost of King Henry VIII, and quickly added, "No, the king's ghost never permits any tear-gassing, unfortunately."

"You spend two days in a Washington jail for inhaling public tear-gas," Walter's agent was saying. "When your travel agent remembers that you are there, bails you out and puts you on a train West, because you're going out to see America, Walter, to see the plains, and the prairies, and the mountains white with foam."

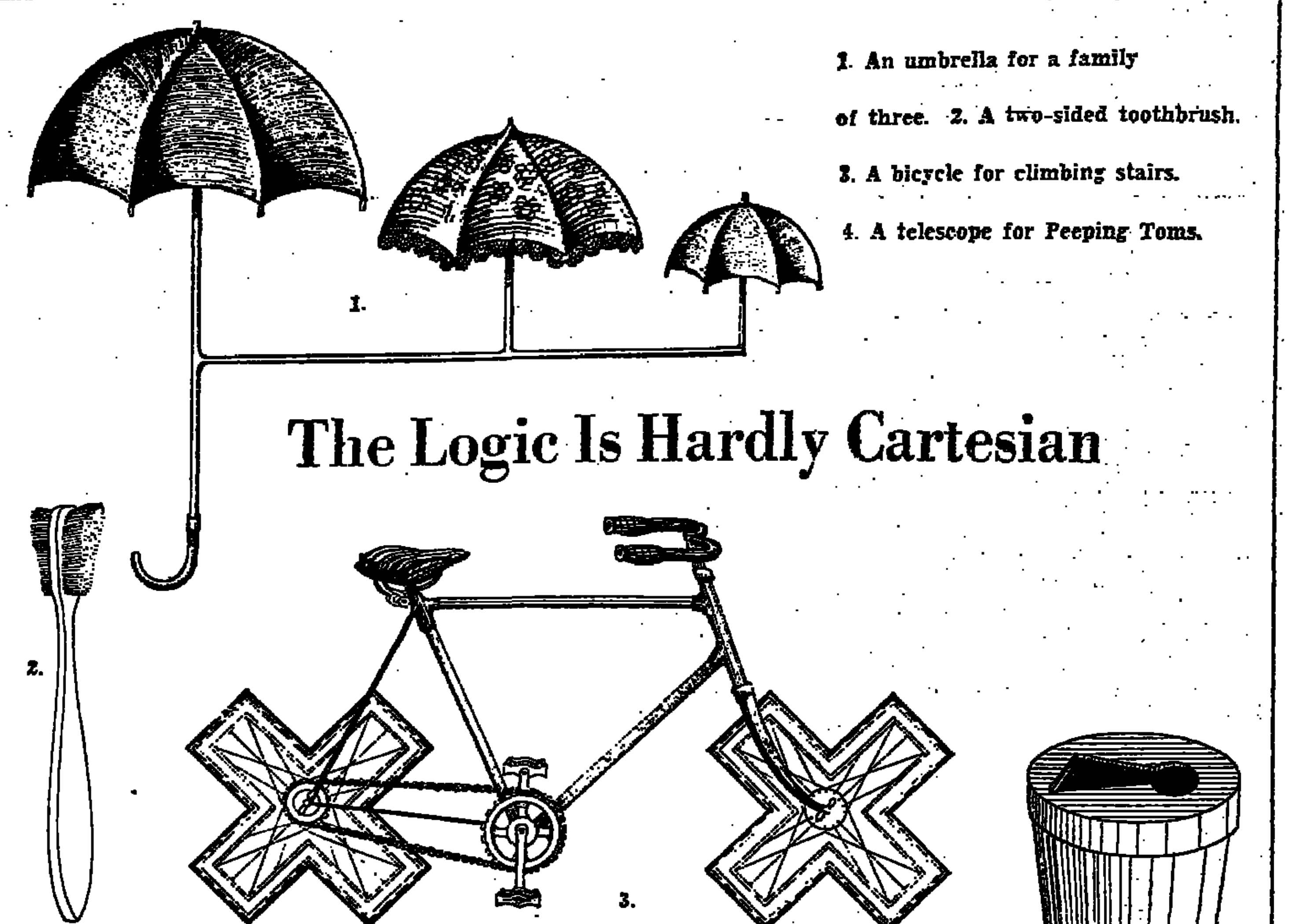
"Terrific," Walter panted. "America! I want to see it first."

Our own agent at this time was describing the six-course meal with four wines, which would be served us by the French railway system on our journey from Marseilles to Paris.

"Crazed by that humidity, Walter," Walter's agent was saying, "thousands of miserable, wretched American paupers who are in a murderous mood because the police will not let them turn on the fire hydrants, are rioting as your plane circles endlessly over the city of your next stop hoping for a break in the blinding smog. . . ."

"No," our travel agent was telling Irving, "there is practically no chance at all that you will run into any decent rioting in the Vienna woods, I'm afraid."

"Boy," we said, in unison, all the rest of us, leaping up together to join Walter's tour planner. And that is why, this summer, we are all going to see America first. And maybe last.



1. An umbrella for a family of three. 2. A two-sided toothbrush. 3. A bicycle for climbing stairs. 4. A telescope for Peeping Toms.

The Logic Is Hardly Cartesian

By Jack Monet

PARIS, July 1 (IHT).—Jacques Carelman is a painter, sculptor, theater decorator and cartoonist who also seems to have all the talent of an Edison, Marconi or Guillotin.

Rigorously employing a logic that is hardly Cartesian, he has invented a multitude of eminently practical objects useful only for improbable situations.

Two hundred of his anti-Leonardo creations are exposed in "Catalogue d'Objets Introuvables," a new paperback (André Balland, 13.30 francs) that has been sold to Ballantine in the United States and Abelard Schuman in Britain, and has already been published in German, Dutch and Finnish.

Time passing too fast? Mr. Carelman has contrived an hourglass with pebbles that won't pass through the middle.

Umbrella getting wet? Mr. Carelman offers an umbrella protector in the shape of an umbrella to put over your umbrella.

Delicate carpentry work? He proposes a hammer with a glass head.

For housewives tired of pushing a heavy iron, he has an iron on wheels.

And for careless writers, a machine to dot the "i"s.

The stylistic models for Mr. Carelman's "unfindable things" were the drawings and captions of the 19th century Catalogue de la Manufacture d'Armes et Cycles de Saint-Etienne, the French equivalent of the Sears, Roebuck catalogue.

"It's my way of condemning the vandalism committed by objects in our daily life," says Mr. Carelman, 40, a mustached Marseillais. "Every time I enter a department store, I feel that I'm the victim of aggression.

"These objects that are supposed to make life easier—when they don't work, we don't know what to do. I couldn't have my morning coffee the other day because my electric coffee grinder was broken. I'd be better off with a hand mill."

Nevertheless, Mr. Carelman, who has done a cartoon strip of "Zazie dans le Métro" and who describes his main artistic influence as surrealism, is at work on three-dimensional reproductions of some of his designs for an exposition.

But he hasn't figured out yet how to make the frontispiece drawing of his catalogue, of "a bladeless knife whose handle is missing."

PEOPLE: *Divorcing: Streisand And Elliott Gould*

Singer-actress Barbra Streisand and her husband actor Elliott Gould, who have been separated since 1969, have filed a joint divorce petition in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The petition, on the grounds of "mutual consent," was filed under the Dominican Republic's new "quickie" divorce law, which allows divorce for foreigners within seven days. Gould arrived in Santo Domingo yesterday with his 19-year-old girl friend, Jennery Bogaert.



Barbra Streisand



Elliott Gould

The 32-year-old actor said he and Miss Streisand, whom he married in 1963, were still good friends. "If I saw her I'd give her a kiss," he added.

He and Miss Streisand have a four-year-old son, Jason.

He refused to say if he planned to marry Miss Bogaert.

* * *

"I never imagined you could risk death at the hands of over-affectionate fans."

So, according to the Associated Press, said Italian singer Claudio Villa from his hospital bed yesterday after he was trampled, crushed and kissed into unconsciousness by a mob of admirers. The 45-year-old crooner succumbed to the rush while appearing Wednesday night in a summer song festival in the soccer stadium of Reggio Calabria, in southern Italy. Villa had just begun to sing "It's Not the Rain" when hundreds of the 15,000 spectators charged the stage.

"I saw them, then one hundred hands around me," Villa recalled. "Then I went down and I didn't see anything more. I woke up in the hospital."

* * *

Hungarian-born conductor Georg Solti, for 10 years musical director of London's Covent Garden Opera Company, is applying for British citizenship, friends said yesterday. Solti, who made a farewell appearance at Covent Garden Saturday night, received an honorary knighthood in the Queen's birthday honors list earlier this month.

* * *

Roger the horse likes to play dead and it is causing his owner, Philip Davies, of Farnham, England, all sorts of problems. The animal lies on his back with his legs in the air, closes his eyes and opens his mouth. Many of those who pass by the fenced-in horse are convinced he's dying and call Phillip and police. Now Davies is thinking of putting a notice on the gate saying: "This Horse Is Not Dead." Says the owner: "It gets very tiresome explaining to all the callers."

* * *

Prince Rainier of Monaco has joined his wife, Princess Grace, at an undisclosed vacation retreat on New Hampshire's Lake Winnipesaukee. The royal couple and two of their children are expected to spend July in New Hampshire.

* * *

Norman Croucher, a 30-year-old Londoner, will attempt to climb Switzerland's 13,026-foot Eiger mountain next month. Two years ago he walked from one end of Britain to the other and last year he conquered Switzerland's Jungfrau and Mönch mountains. So what? So Croucher has two artificial legs.

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PERSONALS

DEAR BILL, Linda, Hugh, Eugenie & Howie, thanks for Paris. You have become legendary. May our paths continue to cross in the future & the spirit of Farouk smile upon you all. Regards, Chuck.

BOB: Your information checks. We can help you, if you come and see us or contact us immediately.

KENNETH OWEN, Canadian student, black hair, blue eyes, missing since last November. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please notify Owen, Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada.

BOB: Checking your information. Meanwhile if you wish to contact me, call: Ext. 73.86, repeat 7386, or send letter to Room M-8

BOBGOOD—Job S.M.U. Moving 10411 Mosscrest, Dallas, Texas 75238, June 30. Must know final destination air freight. Send papers. Lovebug ok. Beware strange men. Write.

ANN MARIE VALDEZ—Emergency Phone Larry or mother immediately

WHEN EVER YOU ARE AWARE of a tiny puff of air like a blush on your lovely face, it is me. Happy Birthday Darling.

J. WALTON call Harold, Holiday Inn, Leiden, Holland. Phone to: 01710-45222.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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